CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
87 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,949—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th Jan.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
B.L. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th „
† * SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Walluschnig	2,832	500	22nd Feb. „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan.'93
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes	21st Jany.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 3, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCE RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railwa fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "AFGHAN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1893. Agents.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 14th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, on the 12th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool............ „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co, LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded, or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.

THE MEDICINE for INDIA
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
WANT OF VITALITY,
INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
And all Disorders arising from
SEDENTARY PURSUITS or
FAST LIVING.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 10.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RUGS & WRAPS.

	Rs.
SOFT WOOL, Long and Wide, A variety of Colors......from	12
NATURAL WOOL........from	15

SCOTCH MAUDS.

	Rs.
SOFT VECUNA. Stylish Plaids, &c.,.......from	26
REAL SCOTCH HUNTING TARTAN...from	30

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

CHOICE WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Phœnix Brand........................Cash, Rs. 26 0; Credit, Rs. 29 4

TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."
A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky...Cash, Rs. 25 0; Credit, Rs. 28 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky ....Cash, Rs. 33 0; Credit, Rs. 37 4

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."
Cash........................Rs. 28 8; Credit ....Rs. 32 0

THE COMPANY'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893
IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.
Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
CHEMISTS.} **F. S. MADON & CO.,** {DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	28	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts ....Rs. 25 to	30	0
Do. Pillows, „ 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather do.	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits, ...Rs. 10-8 to	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves...... „ 1-8 to	2	8
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening	4	8
Wool Mitts	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns ...	15	8
Cardigan Jackets..Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8

	Rs.	a.
Cashmere Mufflers. Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts ....each	6	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants ....each	6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each..............Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants, each	7	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz.	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz.............	25	0
Merino Socks per dozen ...	15	8
Balaclava Caps, each.........	5	8
Wool Night Caps	2	8
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm „ 45-0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P.P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Thames."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic,
Do. Scrap.
"Amidol" Developer.
Backgrounds.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
„ Porcelain.
„ Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
„ "Solio" „
Edward's Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
„ Screens.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
„ „ Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
„ Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates
"Kodak" Cameras.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lancaster's Photo Sets.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
„ „ Thomas's.
„ Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marions' Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
"Perfection" Developing Lamps.
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Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate and Print Washers.
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Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shew's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
„ Glass.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE:

AN ELEGANT AND LASTING DYE FOR THE HAIR;
VERY MUCH SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE.

"Though you're old, Father William," the young man cried,
"In your hair there's not one streak of grey
By some means or other Time's touch you've defied,
Now tell me the secret I pray."

"As youth passed away," Father William replied,
"I discovered grey hairs coming fast,
So at once Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye applied,
And thus I look young to the last."

So as you grow old and Time's touch turns to grey,
Your locks so luxuriant and bright,
Then try Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye, I pray,
The result will show you've done right.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves........................Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.............................. „ 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
PARIS BANKING COMPANY and THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD.,
Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
11TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
"LA MASCOTTE."
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
LAST NIGHT OF
MISS DECIMA.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MISS VERA PATEY.
When will be PERFORMED the ARABIAN NIGHTS.
Miss PATEY as the GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH,
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME
"ALADDIN."
Doors open at 5 p.m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
No Evening Performance this Night.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
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SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.
THE CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH JAN.,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. GREENWAY, Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH, Mr. A. F. FERGUSON, Mr. R. N. MANT, Mr. MARSHALL F. REID, Herr SCHMUCK, and Dr. YELD.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M.

(1). To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect Director and Auditor.
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th January, 1893.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that MY WIFE ISABELLA FRANKEL having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I am NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS CONTRACTED by her.

ALBERT FRANKEL, Artist.
Bombay, January 10, 1893.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Public that MY WIFE, named MOTLEEBAI, daughter of JAMSETJEE SORABJEE BARBHAI, is living separate with her daughter from me since the 13th June 1892, I, therefore, warn the Public that no one will do any dealings or transaction with her, and if any one will do any transaction or dealings with her, he or they may do so at their risk and peril. I am not answerable for the same.

MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE
DAROOKANAWALA.
January, 10, 1893.

KIMBERLEY EXHIBITION, 1892.
CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCKS
AWARDED
2 GOLD MEDALS
AND
ONE SILVER MEDAL.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES, & LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD IRON RAILS AND BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS AND CHAIRS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 Tons of DOUBLE HEADED OLD IRON RAILS, 5,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS, 2,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON P. W. CHAIRS.

Particulars relating to the same, and forms of tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1893.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 10th January, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KUTBUDIN SHAIK MOHOMED KHATIB has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to Mr. HARRICHUND JAGONNATH GORAGAMKAR.

All persons therefore having claims to the said property either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or any way howsoever are required to send in the same to the Undersigned at their Office, No. Oak Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same will be treated as waived.

JANARDHUN AND ARDASHIR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

All that piece of ground or oart called Charney, containing by admeasurement 4,318 square yards, more or less, and surrounded by a boundary wall, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 765 and 766, New No. 3417, old Survey, No. 138, and 138. New Survey No. 8463, together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D, Nos. 1182, 1184, 1183, 1185, 1186, 1187, and 1188, and Street Nos. 1,3,2,4,5,6 and 7, all which premises are situate on the south side of Old Churney Road, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Khatao Mukoondji, partly by that of A. B. Collett and partly by the property of Krishna Mukoond Shett, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ballaji Narayen and partly by the Panjrapole Charitable ground, on or towards the North partly by the public passage called Old Churney Road and partly by the ground belonging to Dossabhoy Hormusji, and on or towards the South partly by the Panjrapole Charitable ground and partly by the property of Sorabji Cowasji.

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Samples free on Application.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK, for Karachi, who has good experience of Consignment Business and Accounts. Apply to "Z.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a COOK for the MESS, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED, a HINDU TEACHER, MATRICULATE. Efficient in ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS. Apply "D. S. P." care of this Paper.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

TO SOLICITORS.—TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of the Building, next to Bombay Club, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court. Apply to BOLTON & Co.

TWO GODOWNS TO LET, in Apollo Street, under the office of C. MacDonald and Co. For particulars apply "GODOWN-KEEPER."

LOST.—On Friday Afternoon, in or near the Fort, a small Russia Leather HAND-BAG, containing 10 Rupee Currency Note; old purse with some loose silver in it; various letters of no use to any one but owner. Whoever brings the bag, &c., to "Bombay Gazette" Office will be Rewarded.

THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 40, with 4 bells Rs. 55, and with drum Rs. 55, extra Tunes Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!!—Bovril is 50 Times more nourishing than Extract of Meat or similar other Beef Tea, Re. 1 per Bot: Bovril Wine, Re. 1-8 per Bot.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

MILK PUNCH, prepared from an Original Recipe for Cock Tails and Pick-me-ups. It has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market. Every lady should try this Punch. Per Bottle Re. 1-12; doz. Rs. 20.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!—In order to CLEAR the SHIPMENT of HORSES, ex "Time," the Public are now offered the PICK of 60 HORSES at Rs. 600 each, taking one or more. Apply to C. G. BALDOCK, Government Remount Depot, near Charni Road Railway Station, Kennedy Sea Face.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A BAY WALER GELDING, 15 hands, 6 years old, quiet, under saddle and in single and double harness. Believed sound. Price moderate. Apply to Colonel PEARSE, Royal Artillery, Colaba.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly ESTABLISHED in CHURCH GATE STREET a comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, nice, airy rooms, first class furnished good Table at moderate rates. Apply to the "VIENNA."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and Servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.," Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready. Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA's AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

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FUNDS	£10,695,969.
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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Canoe-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

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A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 26th December, 1892.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opiums Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ESTATE, H. W. DASHWOOD, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HENRY WODEHOUSE DASHWOOD, late of Sonning, in the County of Berks, who died at Sonning aforesaid, on the Eleventh day of June, 1892. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to JOHN ROBERTS JOHNSTON, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator.
Bombay, 24th December, 1892.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
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CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

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PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
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THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

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KILLS { BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND	£70,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum for	3 Months.	
3½ " " "	4 "	
4 " " "	6 "	
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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TYPEWRITER HEAD-QUARTERS.
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SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING CLASS.
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A
BOON
TO
MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible], High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Nautch Party at Mr. Peeroo Mahomed's, Chuckla, 9 p.m.
Geyer and Co.'s Meeting, 11 a.m.
Miss Jessie Ackerman's Drawing Room meeting.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Strunjee (s), from Troon ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The R. I. M. S. Lawrence, sailed yesterday for Bushire.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 12th instant.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.—In consequence of the great success of "La Mascotte" the management of the above Company announce a repetition of this favorite Opera to-night.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,290, the daily average being 170. The total of new patients was 818.

A NEW CALENDAR.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* has issued an excellently-illustrated calendar, giving portraits of the Duke of York and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and sketches of the clock towers of Westminster and Bombay.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,993, of these 454 were new admissions, consisting of 200 males, 131 females, and 123 children. The daily average attendance was 64·29.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.—The *Asian* of Friday last contains an excellent collotype reproduction of a photograph of Lord Hawke's Eleven and their Madras opponents. The likenesses are all remarkably good, and accompanying them is a carefully drawn key-plan by which the identity of each player is assured.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations in December, 1892 :—Hormusjee Maneckjee Cama's Charity Fund, Rs. 50 ; A. C. T. and R., each Rs. 20 ; Mr. Maneckshaw Pestonjee Kapadwalla, Rs. 10, and various other sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 10. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

GAMBLING AT KHETWADI.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Jan Mahomed Isak and eight other Mahomedans with gambling in a common gaming house, at Khetwadi 6th Lane, with money, dice, and cards, on Sunday last. The first accused was further charged with keeping a common gaming house. The sixth accused, Mahomed Rahem, pleaded not guilty, and said that he went to the room to sell *pan-sopari*. All the other accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15 with the alternative of five days' simple imprisonment, while the others were fined Rs. 2 each.

SAILING WITHOUT A LIGHT.—Dadoo Rama, a native boatmen, was brought up, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, on a charge of sailing his vessel in the fair way without exhibiting a light on the night of the 9th instant. Captain Mackay, the Assistant Conservator of the Port, stated that the accused was in charge of a twelve-ton vessel, which he was sailing without exhibiting any light. The accused, in his defence, stated that he had come to the Bombay harbour only for the first time. He pleaded his ignorance of the law. The Magistrate remarked that the Indian Ports Act required every vessel to exhibit a light while sailing. His Worship, convicting the accused of the offence, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Miriam, a Mahomedan woman, was brought up yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of some silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 5, the property of one Mahomed Ahmed. On the evidence being gone into, the Magistrate found that the charge against Miriam was false. The theft took place three months ago. No complaint was then made, nor was any complaint made on the last occasion when the complainant again saw the accused. On her refusal to go to the complainant, he created a disturbance, and charged her falsely with theft. The accused was discharged, and the complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 25 as compensation to the accused. On the accused pleading that he could not pay the amount, he was ordered to be kept in prison for one month, or till he paid the amount.

MISS ACKERMANN'S MISSION.—Miss J. Ackermann of the W. W. C. S. U. spoke to a crowded congregation at the Bowen M. E. Church, Fort, on Sunday evening last. She spoke in reference to the duties of Christians in rescuing the most degraded. Her reference to a poor woman of eighty whom she found in a wretched state in a saloon in America was most touching. As a speaker Miss Ackermann worthily represents her organization, and it is no wonder that with noble, eloquent, and self-denying women the W. W. C. S. U. has become such a power. Miss Ackerman again spoke to a fairly large audience, on Monday evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. H. Bourman, C. M. S., who bore testimony to the good of total abstinence. Miss Ackermann then addressed the audience, and emphasised the importance of the influence of parents in their homes, and explaining the organization of women in America. Miss Ackermann will speak again in the Temperance Hall, Colaba, to-morrow evening.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Nensey Hurryram was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession two bags of linseed and two gunny bags, valued at Rs. 30, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The bags belonged to Khatao Virjee, who had them placed in his warehouse at Mandvi. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman, while walking away with the stolen bags. The policeman took the accused to the complainant, who identified his bags. There were four previous convictions against the accused, who denied the truth of the charge laid against him, stating that it was true that he was arrested by the policeman whilst he was simply carrying the bags from a stable to a shop. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The Magistrate also passed an order that during the term of imprisonment, the accused should be kept for a fortnight in solitary confinement.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of December, 1892. Two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Blue Line Down	1	D757626
Brown Line Down	2	C137857
Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow L. D.	2	C405285
Lavender „ U	1½	C156069
„ „ „	„	C152246
Special „ „	„	C448652
Yellow „ D	„	C518646
„ „ U	1	F260241
Special „ „	„	H363525
Lavender „ „	„	D841673
Red „ D	„	D199301
Green „ U	„	F697299
Brown „ D	„	F000683
Green „ „	½	C465444
Special „ „	„	D185726
Red „ „	„	C103263
Lavender „ „	„	C388361

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A service will be held on board the s.s. Niagara, Victoria Dock, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, and sailor friends are cordially invited.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from St. Petersburg quotes a despatch from Teheran stating that the Shah of Persia is seriously ill. The nature of his malady is not stated.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSULTING AND ASSAULTING A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. de Nazereth and Mr. Hormusjee Ruttonji Oomrigar appeared to answer to charges of insulting, abusing, intimidating and assaulting Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, the Chief Inspector of the Opium Department. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, barrister-at-law, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the first and the second defendants, respectively.

On the trial being resumed, yesterday, Mr. De Souza said he had no more witnesses to call for the defence. The case for the defence closed here.

Lord Colin Campbell then addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution. He said there was clear evidence to prove the story told by the witnesses for the complainant. It was proved, beyond doubt, that some quarrel did take place between the complainant and the defendants. The witnesses, for the defence, deposed that some altercation did take place. After all that, the suggestion from the accused, that the whole case was a got-up one, could not be supported. Mr. Rustom had no time nor money to spare for a trumped-up case of this sort against the accused. The learned counsel read a printed post-card, dated the 21st December, 1887, addressed to "Senor D. Sala, Spanish merchant, Hummum Street, Fort," and subscribed by Hormusji Ruttonji and Co., French merchants and agents. It was stated in the post-card among other things : "Doctor de Nazareth is no commander nor general of any Catholic or Protestant boat or army, circle or club—he only minds his business—he courts no jobbers nor jobberies, no matinees, nor soirees—he works honestly and modestly, relying solely upon the solidity of his scholastic laurels and the gravity of his stocks acquired from the fields of Portuguese, Latin, French, and English literature and commerce" The learned counsel remarked, that the post-card explained why on that particular occasion the defendants supported each other's actions.

The Magistrate reserved his decision, and the cross-case was proceeded with.

Mr. Hormusji Ruttonji Oomrigar, examined by Mr. DeSouza, said he was a merchant and carried on business under the name of Hormusjee Ruttonji and Co. He assisted Hurji Mulji in a case in which he was brought up before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on a charge of keeping opium in his possession without a license. Witness assisted Hurji, because he was one of the oldest customers of the witness. Mr. Rustom bore a grudge to the witness, because of his assisting a man whom he (Rustom) had prosecuted. On the 6th of December last, witness went to the Customs office on some business. He passed Mr. Rustom and Mr. Chinoy, who were standing in the passage and talking to one another. Witness heard Mr. Rustom say, "there goes a rascal, who is he looking for ?" On Mr. Rustom repeating the words "rascal and vagabond," witness remonstrated with him. Mr. Rustom thereupon gave him a push. When he was pushed a second time Mr. Nazareth interfered. Witness was about to go to the Collector of Customs to complain about the matter, but he was prevented from doing so by Mr. Rustom, who called his negro "body guard" on the scene. Witness was late in the court to apply for summons against Mr. Rustom because his solicitor had gone to Ahmedabad.

Cross-examined by Lord Colin Campbell, witness said, he carried on business as a wine merchant, commission agent, druggist, chemist, dealer in continental and Indian products. He never called himself a French merchant and agent. He knew nothing about the post-card read to him in court. He often went to Professor Nazareth to get his French letters translated. He was not a man of an irritable disposition. He did not get excited in the witness-box. He was a man of a calm and cool disposition, but a little "quick at speaking," that was all. The word "vagabond" was applied to witness. He had never made a mistake in his life.

Re-examined by Mr. DeSouza, witness said he had no doubt in his mind that the words uttered by Mr. Rustom were applied to him, and nobody else.

Mr. F. de Nazareth, examined by Mr. DeSouza, deposed that on the 6th December, 1892, he went to the Custom's office on some business. There he saw Mr. Rustom standing with a Parsee. They were talking and laughing. Witness heard the words : "See, there goes a vagabond, who is he looking for ?" The words came from the direction where Mr. Rustom was standing, but he could not say who uttered them. He heard and saw Hormusji protest against the words being used against him.

Cross-examined by Lord Colin Campbell, the witness said he belonged to no University, but a diploma was granted to him by the Government of Portuguese-India. He had duly passed the examination in French, Latin, and Portuguese before the Portuguese Board of Education. He was granted no diploma for speaking English. He absolutely knew nothing about the post-card which was read in court. He did not give anybody any authority to circulate such a post card. It was for the first time witness had gone to the Customs office. When he saw Mr. Rustom push Mr. Hormusji, he seized Mr. Rustom's hand. By "seized" he meant seized gently—like a gentleman. It would be simply soiling witness's mind to think of assaulting such a young man like Mr. Rustom. He only seized his hand as he would seize that of one of his pupils, to bring him to order. At the time of the occurrence witness was not at all excited. Hormusji, whom witness considered to be one of the most quiet and unassuming Parsees, did not seem excited at the time of the row. Witness had a very retentive memory, and thought it quite consistent with the experience of humanity to remember every little incident that takes place during such a row as the one in question. He distinctly remembered seeing Chinoy speak to Hormusji.

Mr. DeSouza, here closing his case, said the court would take into consideration the evidence tendered on behalf of the defendants in the last case.

Lord Colin Campbell said he intended to call witnesses on behalf of his client ; but that as Mr. Chinoy was absent, he would ask for a postponement.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

A NEW AGIARY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writes:—A few days ago a meeting of the Parsee community of Satara and Mahableshwar was held here at the "Phiroz Cottage," under the presidency of Mr. Cursetjee Dadabhoy Satarawala, one of the trustees and chairman of the Satara New Agiary Fund Committee. Owing to the absence of the committee's honorary secretary, Mr. Framjee Muncherjee Satarawala, the report of the last meeting, by the desire of the chairman, was read by Mr. Byramji Cooverji. On the conclusion of the last meeting's report Mr. Byramji Cooverji proposed and Mr. Muncherji Framjee seconded, that the contract for building a part of the new Agiary, which is estimated to cost about four thousand rupees, may be given to Mr. Edulji Merwanji Contractor, but the latter being one of the trustees of the above fund, it was objected to by some of the members on a legal point, but most of the members, having full confidence in Mr. Contractor's ability and straightforward way of conducting business, the objection was overruled by the chairman and the resolution was finally passed by a majority. The other part of the building, namely, the rest house for Parsee travellers and a dwelling place for the priest will be built as the funds may accumulate. Mr. C. D. Satarawala evinced a desire to provide the new Agiary, so long as he was able, with fuel, etc., necessary for the maintenance of such religious purposes at his own cost, which proposal was received with acclamation and thanks by all the members of the meeting. The chairman proposed, and it was unanimously passed, that a letter be addressed to Mr. R. E. Candy, I.C.S., thanking him and the Government of Bombay for granting the community a piece of ground at Satara for building the proposed new agiary at a nominal cost. He (the chairman) also proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit for his handsome donation of a thousand rupees to the above fund. The proposal was seconded by Mr. R. E. Bharucha, and unanimously passed amid cheers.

It is gratifying to learn that Bai Dinbai, the widow of the much lamented late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, has promised a donation of two thousand rupees on certain conditions, but those conditions not being finally settled the matter was not openly discussed in the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

LADY EGERTON, the wife of Lord Egerton of Tatton, died on Dec. 17 at Eastbourne. Lady Egerton took an active interest in the development of the Primrose League. She was the eldest daughter of the second Earl Amherst, whose predecessor, the first Earl, William Pitt Amherst, was successively Ambassador to China and Governor-General of India. As the Lady Mary Amherst she married the present Lord Egerton of Tatton, in 1857.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION IN A BOMBAY CASE.

THE following is the text of the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy *vs.* C. A. Turner, Assignee of the estate of Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, an insolvent. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court, which was heard before Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Hannen, Lord Shand, and Sir Richard Couch.

Lord Hobhouse, in delivering the judgment, said : This suit is brought by the Assignee of Alladinbhoy, who became insolvent in the year 1867, against the appellant, to recover assets alleged to belong to the insolvent's estate, of which the appellant had wrongfully become possessed. The dispute is now narrowed down to two items, one being what is called the China assets, and the other certain shares in a joint stock company called the Elphinstone Land Company. There is no need to make a long story about the facts, of which very few are in dispute. The only peculiarity in the case is the length of time that elapsed between the insolvency and the bringing of the action. Their Lordships entirely accept the view which both the Courts below have taken, that the insolvent, his son, and his two brothers, Ahmedbhoy, and the present appellant Rahimbhoy, combined together to conceal the property of the insolvent with the view of defrauding his creditors. The first item which is in dispute, namely the China assets, is of the following kind. The insolvent had a business at Hong Kong, and his brothers Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy, also carried on business at the same place in partnership. By the middle of 1866 the insolvent was in very embarrassed circumstances. In September 1866 he absconded so as to conceal himself from his creditors. His petition in insolvency was presented on the 17th of December 1866, and he was adjudicated insolvent on the 7th of January 1867. Pending these transactions, that is to say on the 1st of January 1867, between the date of the petition and the date of the adjudication, the whole of the insolvent's assets at Hong Kong were handed over by his manager to the firm of his brothers Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy, and his books were also handed over. It is not disputed that the transfer was a voluntary one, that it cannot be maintained, and that if this action had been brought in 1867 the assets must have been recovered. But it is said that as the action was not brought till 1887, it is barred by time. The answer is that the transfer was not only a voluntary one and bad against the creditors, but that it was committed in pursuance of a fraud, and was concealed from the creditors, that it was a fraud which prevented the Assignee from having knowledge of his right to recover the assets, and therefore falls within the 18th section of the Limitation Act XV. of 1877, which directs that in such a case the time for instituting an action shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby. The Assignee is positive that he did not know anything about this fraud until the year 1885, when he learnt it in the course of a suit brought against Ahmedbhoy to recover a number of other items, in conjunction with this one belonging to the insolvent's estate. Their Lordships consider that when a man has committed a fraud and has got property thereby it is for him to show that the person injured by his fraud and suing to recover the property has had clear and definite knowledge of those facts which constitute the fraud, at a time which is too remote to allow him to bring the suit. That is attempted in the present case. But their Lordships consider, and in this they agree with both the Courts below, that all that the appellant Rahimbhoy has done is to show that some clues and hints reached the Assignee in the year 1881, which perhaps if vigorously and acutely followed up, might have led to a complete knowledge of the fraud, but that there was no disclosure made which informed the mind of the Assignee that the insolvent's estate had been defrauded by Rahimbhoy of these assets in the year 1867. Reference is made to a letter, showing the transfer of the assets at that time, to an affidavit of documents which in themselves contain hints as to the conduct of the parties, and to certain memoranda called "the stitched book, which was kept by a treacherous servant of Ahmedbhoy, which again give hints and clues which might have led to knowledge. But all this while the appellant was doing what he could to keep back the books of the insolvent firm which he had got into his hands, and to prevent the Assignee from seeing accounts which he desired to see. Their Lordships cannot consider that this is such knowledge on the part of the Assignee as would deprive him of the benefit of the 18th section of the Limitation Act. They therefore consider that the action is brought in good time, being brought within two years after the real knowledge came to the mind of the Assignee. Then it is said that the suit against Ahmedbhoy is itself a bar to the present suit, because Rahimbhoy was made a party to it. There seems to have been a very irregular proceeding in that suit. Rahimbhoy was made a party, expressly, as the order termed it, for the purpose of discovery only, but he was not treated as a party. There was no decree against him ; he was dispensed from attendance unless and until the plaintiff gave him notice ; and the Court has never made any order about his costs. Their Lordships consider that the Courts below took a right view when they held that Rahimbhoy must not be considered a party to that suit, so as to be bound or protected by a decree made in it. It is further urged that this item has in fact been recovered from Ahmedbhoy. It should have been mentioned that Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy dissolved partnership in the year 1871, and they have since that time been severed in interest. No doubt there was the suit against Ahmedbhoy, which has been already mentioned, and the item was claimed against him in that suit. But the suit resulted in a reference to an arbitrator, and it was agreed between the parties when they came before the arbitrator that this particular item should not be pressed. It was in effect withdrawn from the arbitrator, and as the decree only follows the arbitrator's award, that item must be considered as excluded from the suit. Their Lordships consider that there is nothing now to prevent the Assignee making his claim against the appellant Rahimbhoy, who is the other party to the fraud. An objection was made by counsel for Rahimbhoy to a variation of the decree made by the First Court. The First Court directed a general account of the dealings between Rahimbhoy's firm and the insolvent. The Appellate Court limited that account by directing that it should only commence with the assets received after the date of the insolvency. Their Lordships consider that the Appellate Court have gone upon a right principle, and they decline to vary the decree in that respect. The remaining item is that which has reference to the Elphinstone shares. As regards the question of fraud this item stands in precisely the same position as that which relates to the China assets, and their Lordships come to the same conclusion upon it. The appellant however complains of a variation made in the decree of the First Court by the Appellate Court, by which it is directed that in taking an account of these shares two sums for which credit is claimed by the appellant shall be disallowed to him. The matter stands in this way. The shares belonged to Alladinbhoy. He mortgaged them to the Imperial Bank of Bombay. On the 15th of May 1866 the firm of Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy paid off the sum then due upon the mortgage of the shares, namely Rs. 68,838-4, and they subsequently paid a call upon the shares of Rs. 22,785-8. When the reference was before the arbitrator in the suit against Ahmedbhoy, Ahmedbhoy claimed to be allowed those two sums. The Appellate Court thought that inasmuch as that matter was before the arbitrator it must be taken as certain that he allowed those two sums or allowed value for them, and made his award against Ahmedbhoy upon that footing. It does not seem to their Lordships that this is by any means certain. It appears that there was an agreement made between Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy in the year 1871, by which a sum of Rs. 1,17,520 which under a previous award belonged to Rahimbhoy was transferred by him to Ahmedbhoy and became Ahmedbhoy's property. There were several other items surrendered by Rahimbhoy to Ahmedbhoy, and Rahimbhoy took all the residue of the property of the partnership. That was the effect of the agreement of 1871. The Appellate Court have considered that the two sums of Rs. 68,838-4 and Rs. 22,785-8, claimed in the reference in Ahmedbhoy's suit were portion of the Rs. 1,17,520 which was assigned by Rahimbhoy to Ahmedbhoy, and they have directed that so far as those sums form a portion of the Rs. 1,17,520 they shall be disallowed in taking the account. Their Lordships are not at all prepared to say that it may not turn out as the Appellate Court anticipate ; but they do not consider that there is evidence enough before them to warrant them in assuming any such thing. It may be that there is no identity between the two sums. It may be that the arbitrator, finding that the two sums were a charge upon certain shares which were not embraced in the suit against Ahmedbhoy, threw out the whole matter. Their Lordships cannot tell what circumstances may be brought out in the inquiry. Upon the general account directed by the First Court the whole facts will be ascertained ; and then it will be competent for the Court to make a decree to meet the exact justice of the case. Their Lordships think it therefore more prudent at the present stage of the case to make no direction as to those sums. What they say now is not intended to prejudice the question in any way. They merely think that it is right to suspend the judgment until the facts are accurately ascertained. It should be observed that this matter is not mentioned in the pleadings. If it were the case that the two sums were taken into account by the arbitrator, and the shares thereby liberated from the charge, it would have been more natural to have disclosed that fact in the pleadings, in order that it might be sifted and elucidated in the course of the evidence and the hearing. But that has not been done, and therefore there is a certain amount of obscurity and darkness hanging over the point, which makes their Lordships desirous that the account should be taken in the general form settled by the First Court. The result is that the decree of the Appellate Court will be varied, by omitting therefrom the direction that the defendant is not to be allowed credit for the sums of Rs. 68,838-4 and Rs. 22,785-8 so far as the said two sums are included in the sum of Rs. 1,17,520 and affirmed in all other respects. With regard to the costs of the appeal, their Lordships think that the variation now made ought to make no difference. Though it may prove to be a point of importance, the appeal was presented, not on this ground, but on the much broader and more vital grounds which have been dealt with and decided adversely to the appellant. Their Lordships think therefore that substantially this appeal has failed, and that the appellant must bear the costs.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, JAN. 7.

ON leaving Narayangad his Highness the Maharaja returned to Indore in a special train. The Deputy Minister was also compelled to give up his work and to go back to the capital, leaving Rao Saheb Gupte alone to travel back to Manasa, Rampura, Bhanpura, Sunel, Kathadi, Raipur, Machalpur, Jirapur, Mahatpur, and Tarana. The Rao Saheb passed by rapid marches through the first three Mahals, and commenced work at Sunel. He then examined the village accounts and the police diaries of the last year of the villages of each of the Mahals—going from village to village—and returned to Indore on the early morning of the 31st of December. At Raipur he discovered a defalcation, amounting to about Rs. 75,000. At 1 o'clock on one night a carrier brought news that a gang of dacoits from the Gwalior territory was carrying away by force a large number of cattle from a village, situated twelve miles away from his camp. He gave orders to sound the bugle, collected twenty-one sowars, and despatched them forthwith to guard all the frontier passes leading to the territory of the neighbouring State, and captured the cattle in a jungle, situated on the frontier line. This promptitude so impressed the cultivators that they came to him in numbers to thank him, and laid before him a very interesting account of the systematic trade of "cattle-lifting" carried on by gangs of the local "foreign" districts. Rao Saheb Gupte has collected full notes on the mode of disfiguring stolen cattle by "scientifically" changing the shapes of their horns and by splitting their ears. The horns are heated and then twisted gradually until they are moulded into the required shape which resemble natural varieties, and yet differs from the particular original ones with which the brutes are born. A straight horn is thus twisted into a looped one and turned outwards and downwards to the shape of those of a ram. The various shapes thus given effectually conceal the identity of the animal. Further investigation of this subject has been set on foot, and the villagers are invited to suggest remedies for the suppression of the crime. On his return to Indore the Rao Saheb was granted a long interview by his Highness the Maharaja who carefully went through the voluminous reports placed before him, and at the end of three hours' continuous work, expressed to Rao Saheb Gupte his entire satisfaction at the good work he had done, and gave orders that the Thanekar of Raipur be prosecuted before a magistrate and that a grant of Rs. 7,000 a year be placed at Rao Saheb Gupte's disposal for guarding the "frontier," and for protecting the cultivators of his Highness' territory from the inroads of the dacoits living in the territories of neighbouring Chiefs. His Highness asked the Rao Saheb if he were too tired to accompany him to Sonavad and on obtaining a negative reply gave orders for a start to that station.

Thanks are due to the railway officials for the promptitude with which a special train was fitted up with the Royal saloon, and all within nineteen hours of the notice given them. On the early morning of the New Year's Day his Highness the Maharaja started by this train and arrived at Sonavad, at 3 p.m. As the tents had yet to be pitched owing to the shortness of the notice, he asked the station-master to shunt his saloon to a convenient siding, and there commenced work examining the local accounts, and on being personally convinced of the numerous malpractices of the Ameen dismissed and fined him. Within three hours of his arrival a city of canvas was ready for the camp and every officer was in his tent by sunset. On the 2nd instant further investigations were made at Sonavad, and in spite of the heavy rain the party started for Khargon through metalled roads in his Highness' territory and rough rocky ground in the jungles of the neighbouring territory. Forty-three miles through such a tract proved a very tedious and troublesome march but it was not given up as duty was placed before everything. Work was resumed on the morning of the 3rd, continued on the 4th, and on the 5th his Highness the Maharaja started for Badhvai, leaving behind Raibakur Nanakchand, the Deputy Minister, and Rao Saheb Gupte to continue work of examining the remaining mahals, or talukas, of Bamnala, Bhikangav, Mahomedpur, Kasravad, Balakvada, Barud, and Un (Son).

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 5th Bombay Infantry at Bombay have not received their new colours yet, the Commander-in-Chief's engagements interfering with their presentation.

CAPTAIN R. WILLIAMS, Staff Corps, attached to the 1st Battalion Rifle Regiment, has been directed to rejoin the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment (the 25th Bombay Light Infantry).

THE No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery arrived at Poona, on Saturday night, and was detrained on Sunday morning. A section of two guns has been left at Bhamo, until relieved by the two guns of the No. 5 Mountain Battery now in Mekran.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SHEPHARD, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, has been ordered to Dessa to attend a board of examination which is to assemble at that station to test and report on the fitness of Captain Poona Owen of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, for the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

IT has been ordered that all the companies of Garrison Artillery in the Bombay Presidency will this year carry out their big gun practice sea-wards. In future Garrison companies practising over land ranges will be supplied with dummy targets in the same manner as batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery now are.

THE 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers will leave Karachi and Hyderabad on the 9th March, and will be conveyed by rail to Quetta, arriving there on the 12th March, and will occupy the barracks vacated by the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers on the 7th March. This latter corps will garrison Karachi and Hyderabad, where the corps is expected to arrive by rail on the 10th March, the day after the Royal Dublin Fusiliers leave.

GENERAL Officers commanding districts have been informed that no duties are to be imposed on the Acting Paymaster, the duties of the pay officer being sufficiently onerous and responsible. In order to maintain their military efficiency, however, acting paymasters must attend not more than four parades a month, on such dates as their commanding officers may appoint, but they are never to be detailed for garrison or regimental duties.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Reade, Capt, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Burlton, Lt, Bengal, Comt, on furlough, from Mandalay.
Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Howell, Lt-Col, Bengal, 1st P I, on leave, from Kohat.

JANUARY. 10.

Macdonald, Capt, 6th Bengal Cavy, on furlough, from Meerut.
Macdonald, Capt, Bo, 2nd Infy, H C, on leave, from Bolarum
Morrison, Major, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Redl, Lt, Bo, The Kings Own, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY. 9.

Holland, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R M Fusirs, on duty, to Deolali.

JANUARY 10.

King, Lt, Bo, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th January.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "A" Company :—No 3379 Vol. H. Graham.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Oval on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pounder R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pounder R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

4. On Saturday next both Companies will parade at the Municipal Offices at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed by gharry to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

A FINANCIAL RETROSPECT.

WE have the prospect of a huge deficit before us for the present year and of another quite as large, probably much larger, for the coming year. There is nothing to explain this condition of our finances, except the fall in the exchange value of the rupee and the consequent increase in the rupee payments required to meet the sterling liabilities of the Government. In view of this state of affairs it will be instructive to take a summary retrospect of the actual results of the accounts of the Government for some years past, and see how the balance has stood from year to year. We append here the figures showing the surplus of deficit in each year since 1879-80. The figures represent tens of rupees :—

	(Rx.)	
1879-80	1,183,000	Deficit.
1880-81	4,044,000	„
1881-82	2,582,727	Surplus.
1882-83	706,633	„
1883-84	1,387,496	„
1884-85	386,446	Deficit.
1885-86	2,801,726	„
1886-87	178,427	Surplus.
1887-88	2,028,832	Deficit.
1888-89	37,018	Surplus.
1889-90	2,612,033	„
1890-91	3,688,171	„
1891-92	80,000	Deficit.
1892-93	146,600	Surplus.

The surplus estimated for 1892-93 has, as the public is now aware, been turned into a deficit of Rx. 1,600,000. The net result of fourteen years of Indian finance is, therefore, a surplus in seven years of the period amounting to Rx. 11,192,000, and a deficit in seven other years amounting to Rs. 12,124,000, the deficits thus exceeding the surplus by Rx. 932,000, or say one crore. In fact, we have not been able to pay our way during this period which the gentlemen who desire to see the rupee go on sinking and rising, with a constant tendency to sink have claimed as a period of financial prosperity in which India has by the aid of the unstable rupee been able to do many wonderful things. We are ready to admit that a deficit of one crore is not a very serious matter, though we have a preference for seeing the crore on the other side of the account. But let us look into the matter a little more closely and see how we have managed to prevent the deficit from being larger, and what wonderful things we have done while the rupee was ever sinking.

Analysing the budget statements from which the above figures have been taken we find that in the first two of these fourteen years India was paying the cost of a very expensive war with Afghanistan. Having closed the books on that expensive incident and turned our attention to internal affairs the next three years were surplus years. The then Finance Minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, made ample use of his opportunities by abolishing the Customs import duties and reducing the salt tax materially. In the following year (1885) occurred the collision at Penjdeh between the Russians and the Afghans, and consequent preparations for war by the Government of India, with the result that for two years we had heavy deficits. Everything was put aside to strengthen the Army and to construct frontier defences and frontier railways. Useful railways were stopped, the local Governments made to contribute to the necessities of Imperial defence from the assignments made to them for internal progress, and, in fact, all progress was intermitted. Yet at the same time everything could have been done without serious difficulty if it had not been for the uncertainty of the rupee. Sir Auckland Colvin said in his Budget Statement for 1886-87 :—"We could have provided for our famine railways, we could have met our increased military expenditure for our frontier railways, for our coast defences, and for our frontier works, and we could have left the Provinces to their career of steady progress, without anxiety and almost without difficulty, if we had been able to carry out our calculations in a medium which possessed some stability. *Indian finance and Indian administrative advance and improvement have become, in a word, questions of currency.* To cover the deficits the most stringent measures were taken between 1886 and 1890. In 1886 the income-tax was imposed and a Finance Committee appointed to roam about the country and report where economies could be effected.

The principal work of the Finance Committee was to recommend that a very large sum should be taken from the assignments made to the Provincial Governments for education, roads, and other public works and measures of general utility. The recommendation was carried into effect by the Government with regret, but the money was put into the empty Imperial till to be spent in paying the cost of Council drawings. The Finance Committee made various minor proposals for reducing expenditure, but the principal result of these proposals was to cause much correspondence and no saving of expenditure worth consideration. In addition to the income-tax and the reappropriation of Provincial funds the Government suspended the operation of the "Grant for Famine Insurance and Relief" under which Rx. 1,500,000 were yearly set aside for the construction of protective railways and the reduction of debt. The salt tax was again raised in 1888 to the level from which it had been reduced in 1882, eight annas a maund being added to the duty in India, while in Burma the duty was raised from three annas to sixteen annas a maund. In the same year an import duty was levied on petroleum. In the following year the assignments to the Provincial Governments were again cut down for contributions to the Imperial Exchequer, and following this again the Provincial assignments were still further reduced last year as a permanent arrangement for the same purpose. Writing of this adjustment of the Provincial contracts Sir David Barbour remarked in his Financial Statement published last March. "The revision has been made in such a manner as to give the Government of India additional revenue to the amount of Rx. 466,300 yearly, and I regret to say as a necessary consequence, to contract the resources of the local Governments by an equal amount. It is no doubt satisfactory that local Governments should have been in a position to make a contribution to the resources of the Empire at a period of pressure, and thus possibly avoid the necessity of imposing further taxation. But it would have been still more satisfactory if the Government of India had been in a position to allow them to retain the whole or the greater portion of this amount for expenditure on the improvement of the internal administration of the several provinces of India. In addition to all this increased taxation and reappropriation of provincial funds, another source of revenue was found in a large increase, made in 1890, of the duty on imported spirit, and in the taxation of Indian-brewed beer.

We find then that after the recovery of the finances from the effects of the war with Afghanistan we had down to 1884 a period of prosperity which has been followed since then by a time of stress and strain. The period of prosperity was coincident with a relative steadiness in the exchanges. From 1878-79 to 1884-85 the average annual rate of exchange varied between 19·961d. and 19·308d., the decline in seven years being under 3 1-3 per cent. Beginning with 1885 the rupee tumbled headlong down the abyss, and with its downward progress we have had a period of increasing financial pressure in which it has been necessary to impose heavy additional taxation, to deprive the local Governments of the means for carrying out material improvements, to restrict the progress of railway construction, to starve the administration generally, to suspend the famine insurance grant, and to hunt unsuccessfully in every hole and corner for cheeseparings in the way of savings. It is not, however, a mere coincidence that the period of prosperity went with the steadiness of the rupee. We have given above the statement of the Ministers responsible for the finances, that the coincidence was more than a coincidence, that it was cause and effect. If the rupee had remained steady we could have avoided the additional taxation, we could have left the local Governments with sufficient resources for the development of their provinces, we could have set aside the money allotted for famine insurance and relief, and we could have constructed at a much more rapid rate the railways which are still required to bring vast areas of the Empire within reach of the outer world. It has been argued that through this period of falling exchange India has prospered and made progress. It is true that India has prospered, for an essentially agricultural country must prosper if the harvests are good, and we have had fair harvests on the whole, and no serious widespread scarcity since the termination of the famine in Southern India in 1878. But we have yet to learn that it is the fall of silver and not the fall of rain which brings good harvests. As for progress, it should be remembered that there is progress, and progress. A bullock cart progresses when it is put in motion and so does a railway train. We hardly expect the progress of India to be as rapid as that of a railway train, even of a slow goods train on a narrow gauge railway ; but if we cannot make quicker progress than that of a bullock-cart we have little cause for congratulation on the effects of the impact of Western ideas and civilised administration on the Eastern mind.—*Englishman.*

AN agreement is said to have been arrived at with respect to the Paris funds, which have been locked up since the death of Mr. Parnell. These funds will now be released, the agreement being that old claims not exceeding £14,000—and this sum is supposed to be much more than sufficient to meet them—will be settled by the joint award of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Harrington ; while the distribution to the evicted tenants of the remainder—that is, the bulk of the funds—will be entrusted to Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain R J Phillips, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Templar, 2,701 tons, Captain W W Pane cleared yesterday for Havre and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671, tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, Surgeon-Col D E Hughes as cabin and 146 deck passengers.

THE s s Strunjee, 547 tons, Captain James Rice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Troon (12th December), with a general cargo, 487 tons coal, 104 tons coke and Mr Shearer as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Shepherd and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt Macaulay, Mr Jackson, Mr Campbell, Mr and Mrs Pilloys and two children, and 197 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Taif	878	Tyndal	B	H Cassum & Co
„ Naderi	1160	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2245	Billett	F	K Nixon & Co.
„ Elwick	1517	Steele	H J	T Morrison & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
„ Mahanadi	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Avoca	1437	Nacoda	N	Allana Munjee
„ La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon & Co
„ Afghan	1439	Barton	Q	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Brahmani ....Nacoda............Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Valetta	2780	....	1	P & O Co
„ Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Branchi
„ Bisagno	1980	Baccerini	4	F Branchi
„ Peshawur	3905	Jephson	5	P & O Co
„ Esolia	2113	Jones	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. Templer	2704	Pain	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co
„ Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Ataka	2372	Bement	15	K Nixon & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Wednesday, January 11.)

S.S. Tanjore ......2262-62 ....Barron....H Cassum & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Strunjee (s)	Rice	Troon, Dec 12.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, Jan 7.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Hooper	Bushire.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kapurthala, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.
„ Kt. Templar, Pane, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Fultala, Phillips, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Valetta, for London, &c.
„ King Arthur, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Chilka, for Coast and Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
Nov.					
16	Gunnong	Gaggino	Trapanee	1	Singapore.
Dec.					
13	Skidby	Strachan	Cardiff	31	Point de gale F O
16	Mayo H M's I M	Black	Somali Coast,	27	Berbera.
21	Red Breast H M's	Stewart	Muccala		
26	Euphrates H M's T Ship.	Broomley	Portsmouth	26	Bombay.
	Kaiserin Elizabeth H I A C	Baker	Trieste	28	Colombo.
27	Tara	Stevenson	London	27	Brisbane.
	Parramatta	Harris	London		Sydney.
28	Rosetta	Gadd	London	28	Calcutta.
	Sheikh Berkhud	Baker	Berbera	29	Somali Coast.
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa		Mussowa.
	Oceana	Stewart	Sydney		London.
	Jelunga	Menn	Barisbane		London.
	Shannon	Crewe	Calcutta		London.
29	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	31	Hodeida.
	Prins Alexander	Vouder W	Batavia	29	Amsterdam.
	Maria Valerie	Mitis	Bombay	31	Trieste.
	Loire Inferioure	Jacques V	Batavia		London.
	Peninsular	Loggin	Bombay		
	Meyun	Platt	Perim		
	Tuna	Peters	Berbera		Somali Coast.
30	Merida	Tompsett	London	2	Bombay.
	Renown	Nennis	New York	30	Bombay.
	Mayo H M's I M	Black	Berbera		
	Kansler	Jerchan	Zanzibar	31	Hamburg.
	Karlsruhe	Kepler	Australia		Bremen.
31	Preuesen	Hogemann	Bremen		China.
	Darmstadt	Schuckmann	China		Bremen.
Jan.					
1	Sen Ignacio Loyola	J de Riquer	Manilla	1	Liverpool.
	Natal	Benlogna	China		Marseilles.
2	Bundesrath	Stahl	Hamberg	2	Zanzibar.

Aden, 3rd January, 1893.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt Templar s—250 cwts metheeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Arabia s—casks condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons ; 18 bales wool, K Khooshal ; 7 bales wool, K Sheriff and Co ; 7 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 9 bales wool, P Dayal.

Eden Hall s—265 bales twist waste and 250 bales rags, E Butterworth and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elwick 101 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Laljee ; 250 cwts metheyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1 cwts ivory, and 2½ cwts moyeteeth, H Khakoo ; 110 cwts olibanum, H Veerdhare ; 14 bales carpets, C Abdoola and Co ; 70 cwts dry ginger, S Ramjee.

Valletta s—1,140 cwts teelseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, and 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 7 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 15 bales skins, C Jooma and Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed and 900 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co ; 875 cwts myrabollams, N Futtehally and Co ; 248 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew ; 130 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 16 bales bristles, Beier and Katz ; 227 cwts olibanum, M Cassumboy and Co ; 112 cwts olibanum and 17 cwts gum, A Allimahomed and Co ; 17 bales skins, E Latham and Co ; 50 cwts gum, S Tackersey ; 39 cwts gum and 10 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, N Miani ; 75 cwts deer horns, J M Rhemtoola ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 600 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 2,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 300 cwts nigerseed and 4,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 30 cwts deer horns and 1 bale skins, M Mahomed ; 8 cases indigo, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 70 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Niagara s—2,401 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 509 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 410 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 68 bales hemp, R Calder.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—500 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elwick s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,208 cwts rapeseed, A Alli Mahomed and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—1,980 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Ataka s—1,042 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fultala s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

Khandalla s—219 bales cotton, B Hurdial.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawur s—49 cwts kismiss, C Ebram and Co ; 6 cases gold stone, R Canjee ; 65 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 14 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 21 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 7 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 49 chests opium, H A Ismail and Co ; 16 chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 23 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 15 chests opium, P F Talati ; 22 cwts almond, Quan Lum Kaoo.

Bisagno s—700 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co ; 110 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawur s—14 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 129 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 58 cwts kismiss, C Ebram and Co ; 80 bales piece-goods and 10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 164 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 34 chests opium, R Hurmukhrey ; 35 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 350 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawur s—47 cases indigo, Teos G Hill and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Peshawur, s—140 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

ON FRIDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
11 „ „ dhooties.
2 cases white striped mulls.
2 „ colored prints.
2 „ lemon cambrics.
30 Rolls wire fillet of sizes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14, goes in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clydesdale Dye Mills, known as Sassoon Dye Mill, Dadur, the very valuable and handsome well seasoned teakwood and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by John Roberts and others, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very handsome and rich large size Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a handsome rosewood Cottage Piano, in very good order, very rich table ornaments, English-made Lady's side saddle, a child's pony, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of T. McC Fraser, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the teak and blackwood household furniture, wall brackets, crockery and glassware, sundry table ornaments, pictures, lamps, English 8 day clock, sundry kitchen utensils, several rifles, gun by Cogswell and Harrison, London, a mail phaeton by Fuller and Co., Bristol country labour cart with pair of bullocks, iron tank water-cart, an English built spring market cart with English brown leather harness in capital order, saddles and bridles complete, a very handsome set of brown leather brass mounted Tandum harness, London made sundry articles of saddlery, a cow in milk, a young bull-buffalo, a goat, geese, and fowls, large iron water-tank, carpenter's bench, blacksmith's forge with tools, garden plants and sundries, the property of James Dickson, Esq., changing his residence.

Property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, Chukla Street, near Crawford Market, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of Khakibhai Lukhamsy, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of French-polished, black and teak wood household furniture, new iron bedstead, new perambulators, bentwood new chairs and sofas, wire mattresses, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Church Mission House, near the Grant Road Bridge, in tents occupied by members of the Annual Missionary Conference, the whole of the French-polished blackwood and teakwood, drawing-room, dining and bed-room furniture, carpets, lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 467 of 1889.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anandrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will, and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry, Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

The following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the 21st day of January 1893 at 4 p.m., on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

Lot No. 1.

A piece of Fazendari land, situate without the Fort in Oomercarry at the Corner of Jail Road, North Cross Lane containing 283 square yards or thereabouts which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and out houses standing thereon and in occupation of a tenant of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 2.

A piece of fazendari land on the side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 717 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining part of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 1. together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land on the west side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 665 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining moiety of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 2, and is in the occupation of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 5.

A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 66 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 812 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

Lot No. 9.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, containing 597 square yards or thereabouts which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.

The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the properties can be obtained on application to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Offers in writing for purchase of the above Lots or any of them by private contract will be received by the said Commissioners until 4 P.M. on Monday the 9th day of January 1893.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January, 11 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE NEAR CHINCHPOOGLY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thukar Shivji Ludha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Moreshvar Anundrao and Vinayeck Anundrao, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, 1891, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or range of chawls standing thereon, situate and being near Chinchpoogly, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,667 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. , new No. , old Survey No. , and new survey No. , and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the batty ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the west by the Foras Road, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Tejpal Khetsi, and on or towards the south by the batty ground of Ramji Kasiba Mali, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 1, 2, and 53 to 61, and Ward Nos. 7115, 7116, and 7117, and were formerly in the occupation of Anundrao Lakshmanji deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Moreshwar Anundrao and Vinayek Anundrao and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, mortgagee's Solicitor, at his Office, No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE NATIONAL BAND PRACTISING DAILY. Full ORCHESTRA and BRASS BAND can be engaged for Dances, Balls, Wedding Parties, and temporarily for Native States. It played for six months at Victoria Gardens at the request of the Municipal Commissioner. Apply to

P. C. FERNANDES,
Director, late Band Sergeant, 21st Marine Battalion,
Dhobi Talao.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY
RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghoses St.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 38⅛d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £63 5-16; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 83 cents per oz.; though demand Exchange on London had receded half-a-cent to 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 587,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·38 to 83·40 cents per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97⅞; and Indian Sterling was down ½ per cent., at 107½. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅜d. French Rentes in Paris were ¾ per cent. lower, at 93¾; Paris Exchange in London was unchanged at fcs. 25·12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening. Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 5⅝d. per lb.; but in East Indian Cotton, Broach, and Dhollera of all grades, and Oomras of all grades and descriptions were 1-16d. higher. "Fair" Coconadas, on the other hand, were ¼d. lower. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was unchanged at 5 3-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were 5-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 5 7-32d. for January-February deliveries, and 5 21-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Saturday's quotations of 9 15-16 cents per lb. again ruled for spot Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday; but April Futures were 4 points lower, at 9·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales; and the total Receipts this season to date now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	19,000	31,000	26,000
Two days' do.	40,000	58,000	62,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	3,699,000	5,059,000	4,756,000

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet to-day at a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing whatever; while the Mills have taken only 550 bales, consisting of 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 264½; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 234½; and 150 Barsee, at Rs. 267¼ per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day; but the business has not reached more than a moderate amount, and prices are unchanged, though steady, for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by exporters in a steady market, and rates are unaltered except in the case of *Linseed*, which is half an anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 7-14-6 to Rs. 8-1-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,175	bales.
Wheat	19,354	cwt.
Linseed	3,360	„
Rapeseed	3,985	„
Gingelly	13,810	„
Groundnuts	15,729	„
Castorseed	1,470	„
Rice	13,942	„

FREIGHTS are quieter. Tonnage is offering at last rates, but takers are holding back, and there has again been no business of importance passing to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with, however, little or no inquiry from remitters; but for April delivery, we hear of 1-32d. higher being obtained. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d. was obtainable in one direction, and a fair amount of Paper was placed at the rate, which soon became 1s. 2 13-16d., all round, at which a further moderate amount was done; but the business passing for this time of the year still continues small. The tone at closing was steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅜d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·55¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining and rates for Fours have receded materially from last evening's quotations, the price for Account, however, still keeping 1-16 per cent. above that for Money, at 103¼ for the latter, and 103 9-16 for the former. At closing, however, a further drop of 1-16 per cent. was established and 103 7-16 for cash, and 103¼ for the 2nd February were the final rates.

SHARES.—This market has resumed its quiet tone to-day, and the only changes in Mill Scrip, which we have to note this evening, are an advance of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit. Bank of Bombay shares are again Re. 1½ higher, at 1,050½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	93¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	38⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here, for Karachi, on the evening of the 7th inst.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 10.

The Orient line mail steamer Cuzgo from Suez and Ormuz from Australia arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	10	2	p.m.	..	29
Suez	10	2	45 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 10th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	..	3
„ Kurrachee	..	12	..	1
„ Madras	..	20	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Mozambique Lourenco interrupted.
Seychelles and Reunion and Mauritius and Madagascar mails close at Aden at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 13th inst.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 10 a.m. on Thursday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 9.

10 p.m.	75·1

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

RENNICK—December 31, at London, suddenly, Colonel Henry de P. Rennick, I. S. C., Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpore, East Berars, aged 53 years. (By wire.)

SHEPHERD—January 10, at Athens, of diptheria, Culmie, only son of J. A. Shepherd, aged 12.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PUSTAKIA—January 10, at Bandora, near Railway Station, Hormusji Heerjibhoy Pustakia, grandson of the late Mr. Pestonji Merwanji Tuback and nephew of the late Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Pustakia. Funeral will take place to-day (Wednesday), at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"European Eye-Witness."—The less said regarding the scene the better for all concerned.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893.

IT is believed in Calcutta—and asserted in Allahabad—that Sir David Barbour will retire from the arduous and thankless position of Finance Minister in March, after the production of the Budget for the ensuing year. Sir David Barbour's five years' period of office does not expire until November next, and everyone is asking what is the meaning of anticipating, by a few months, a release from the cares of office which is so near. That his retirement before the hot weather is regarded as more than probable, is evident from the fact that the name of his probable successor is being canvassed. We hear that Mr. Alfred Milner, who has done excellent work in Egypt as Financial Adviser, and has just written a book which has attracted much attention in London, is spoken of as a suitable man for the position. There might be a gain in a change from the monotony of Civilian Ministers of Finance who have followed in succession since Major Baring's departure for Egypt in 1884. It was not their fault that they had to stand by with folded hands while the rupee—which for the previous seven years had only fallen 3 1-3. per cent. went down 30 per cent. But had they not been trammelled by the traditions of the exclusive service to which they belonged, they might have got out of the groove in which they were powerless, and made more strenuous and effectual efforts to control adverse fortune. All the same, the confirmation of the report that Sir David Barbour will retire after he has seen the next Budget launched, will be received with a feeling of general regret. He has done excellent work in minimising the effect of the calamitous derangement of the currency, while strenuously labouring to bring about a remedy that would restore the finances of the country to the prosperous state which permitted Major Baring, while making good the losses incurred in a costly war, to abolish the customs duties and reduce the duty on salt. This feat was accomplished when the rupee was at 1s. 8d. He would be a bold financier who would dream of dispensing with any source of revenue now that the rupee is at 1s. 2⅜d.

Sir David Barbour's chief hope was in bimetallism. But in default of an international agreement to rehabilitate silver, he favoured the closing of the Indian Mints to silver, and the substitution of a gold standard, which has some elements of stability, for a silver standard which oscillates from day to day. There are reasons to believe that these measures, which were advocated by Sir David Barbour when a member of the Royal Commission of 1886, are now within reasonable distance of realisation. Lord Herschell's Commission, with these proposals in mind, urged that the Indian Government should be allowed a free hand in dealing with the currency of this country from the point of view of Indian interests. It is reasonable to conclude that the Monetary Committee now sitting, of which Lord Herschell is the chairman, will report in the same sense, and it is equally reasonable to assume that the present Government, which appointed the Committee to advise as to the best means of dealing with a great and growing difficulty, will act upon the advice when given. If this should be done—and the probability that it will be done appears to be strong—it would be very desirable that the prudent and far-sighted Minister who first recommended it as the best and indeed the only course left in default of an international arrangement on a bimetallic basis, should be in office when the change from a silver to a gold standard is effected. The duty of deciding on the amount of silver to be coined in the mints will then devolve on the Government of India. All the perilous potentialities which alarmists see in the closing of the mints to private speculation will disappear at once when the task of supplying the monetary needs of the country is entrusted to a man of cautious temperament, who has had four years' experience of Indian finance. No one in his senses imagines that there is any intention, or even desire, to raise the value of the rupee by arbitrarily restricting the output of coin. An abundance of money is necessary to enable the people to pay their taxes, and the merchant and the trader to buy and sell. There is no reason why the Government, if the mints be closed, should not purchase silver equal to the average amount coined during the last three years, and pass it through the mints. The knowledge that the process was under control and that the market could not be swamped with by a sudden deluge of cheap silver, would have the effect of steadying exchange. It would put a stop to the fluctuations which have reduced commerce to the level of a game of chance. Once the element of the unknown is eliminated the rupee would probably recover somewhat from the depression due in no small measure to the loss of all confidence in its stability. Whether anything beyond this be practicable or safe is a matter for careful consideration by experts in the first place, and then for cautious and tentative experiments strictly limited in their scope and aim. There is no man in India better fitted by temperament and by habits of observation for the conduct and control of a change from a silver to a gold standard, and all that it involves, than Sir David Barbour. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government of India will think twice before entrusting so onerous a task to a new hand. If ever there was a case in which President Lincoln's aphorism that it is a mistake to swop horses when crossing a river should be borne in mind, it is this.

That the time has come to take measures to arrest the downward course of the rupee, even the most obdurate are now ready to admit. The Budget for the current financial year, estimated to close with a surplus of Rx. 146,600, leaves as an inheritance for the new year a deficit of Rx. 1,600,000. And the next Budget will have to provide for a deficit of two crores. How is the deficit to be met? Sir David Barbour last year compared himself to a shepherd who was sent out to collect a certain quantity of wool, and was forced to take a handful from the back of every sheep he could lay hands upon. The sheep referred to were the Provincial Governments, and by the process in question the Government of India obtained an addition of Rx. 466,300 to its yearly revenue. That was only in March last, but the increment has been swallowed up—and with it over a crore of rupees besides—in the bottomless abyss of exchange. The Finance Minister expressed his regret that it was not possible to allow the Provincial Governments to retain the whole or greater part of the amount for the improvement of the internal administration of the several Provinces of India. But at least it was hoped that it would be a useful contribution to the resources of the Empire at a time of pressure. It has been nothing of the kind; the contribution is as if it had never been. In 1890 a new source of revenue was found in a large increase of the duty on imported spirits and a tax on beer brewed in India; the revenue thus obtained also disappeared and left no trace. We republish from the columns of a Calcutta contemporary a "Financial Retrospect," which gives in a succinct form the results of an examination of the Indian Budgets of the last fourteen years. From 1879-80 to 1892-93 there have been seven years with a surplus and seven with a deficit, the total of the former being in round figures eleven crores and of the latter twelve. In fourteen years the deficit has exceeded the surplus by a crore. But this is the least part of the story. In the first two years of the fourteen the deficits—amounting to over five crores—were due to the cost of the Afghan War; yet those deficits were made good, and a considerable reduction in taxation was effected within a period of five years while the rupee was within a fraction of 1s. 8d. The customs duties were practically abolished and eight annas per maund taken off the tax on salt. In 1885-86 the Penjdeh incident and the consequent war scare gave rise to large expenditure for military preparations, which were followed by the construction of costly works for the security of the frontier. To find the money for these purposes, the construction of railways and other public works were stopped, the Provincial Budgets were curtailed. Sir Auckland Colvin in his Budget Statement for 1886-87 declared that had it not been for the fall in exchange not only the defence works on the frontier and on the coasts, but the famine railways, and other works of public interest could have been carried out and the Provincial Governments left to their career of steady progress had India possessed a currency of some stability. As it was the Income Tax had to be reimposed and the Finance Committee sent round the country to force additional economies on the Provincial administrations. Four crores of additional taxation have been imposed since 1886; but the revenue thus obtained has barely sufficed to meet the ever-growing losses by exchange. We are now in all probability within a few weeks of the imposition of fresh taxation; and the proceeds of that also will disappear in the same bottomless pit—if it be not closed between this and March.

THE statement made by Lord Ripon at Newcastle that the Government will know how to act in the public interests if the House of Lords threw out the Home Rule Bill, and will not dissolve Parliament, tells the world nothing new. Mr. Gladstone in his last speech in Midlothian, after the result of the General Election had been made known, stated, in reference to Lord Salisbury's declaration that if the Government were defeated at the polls "the other parts of the Constitutional machinery would come into play," that he could not be a party to permitting the country to be "worried and wearied by repeated dissolutions" and that if the House of Lords threw out measures, that would not be a reason for another dissolution, but it might be a reason for dealing with the House of Lords. Lord Ripon repeats this declaration, with the threat prudently omitted. Another item regarding the intentions of the Government which has been telegraphed, is that the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament under the provisions of the new Home Rule Bill will be reduced to one-third their present number. The *Daily News* is given as the authority for this statement as if it were quite a revelation. There is nothing new in it; Mr. Parnell after his deposition from the leadership at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, alleged as one reason for withholding confidence from the "Grand Old Spider" that in a communication made to him at Hawarden the suggestion was made that the number of Irish representatives in the House of Commons should be reduced to thirty-two. That statement was not denied; it was tacitly admitted, the explanation given being that nothing had been decided as to that matter. The proposal was thrown out to elicit Mr. Parnell's opinion, and that he had not at the time expressed any repugnance to it. It is worth noting that on the only two points on which the public have been so far allowed to see, or to fancy it sees, how the Government cat is going to jump it has only been shown what was in print long ago and is no secret at all. But suppose it should turn out to be the case that in the new Bill a clause will provide for the reduction of the number of Irish members from 103 to 32. What would follow if the clause in question should be passed? Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party would at once lose their present majority, already sufficiently feeble, and the Unionist alliance would return to power with the majority in both Houses, this time relieved from the presence of the bulk of the Irish members. The temptation to Lord Salisbury to close with the proposal, and by so doing "dish the Radicals" and the G. O. M., will be very great, though doubtless it will be resisted. The political arithmetic would work out somewhat as follows. Taking the Government majority at the present moment at forty—to attain which the whole of the eighty-one Nationalist members must be counted—it is clear that the withdrawal of fifty-five Nationalist members would wipe out the Ministerial majority, and reduce it to a minority of fifteen. But the withdrawal of an equal proportion of the twenty-two Irish Conservative members would diminish the Opposition strength by that number of votes; consequently there would be a tie between the Ministry and the Opposition. The casting vote vesting in Mr. Speaker, who is a Liberal Unionist, the Government would be in a minority of one. Q. E. D.

EMIN PASHA appears to be far more useful during a dull season to enterprising news agencies than large gooseberries and other freaks of nature are to the weekly newspapers in agricultural districts at home. First, he is reported to be starving in the midst of semi-barbaric Central African tribes; then he is reported to have reappeared at an absolutely impossible distance from the spot where the former intelligence located him; and little over a month ago he was dead. By Monday's mail comes the information that the recent rumour to the effect that Emin Pasha had been murdered by the Manyemas on the Ituri is again contradicted. Someone in Berlin has received a private letter from Dar-es-Salaam, the contents of which are regarded as authentic. Who the writer may be is not stated, but according to his letter, which is dated November 20, Emin is not only alive but well, and intends to follow Stanley's last route through the Congo State. He had already left the Albert Nyanza, north of the Ituri, and struck Stanley's route, near Ugorowa. He was then under the protection of Rumalitza, the vali of Ujiji, an office which has been recognised by the German Government, and a Chief who has concluded blood-friendship with Emin. Although this is so, and Emin is regarded as safe, his protector is reputedly the cruellest slave raider in Africa, which is certainly saying a great deal. So recently as April last Emin Pasha left Rumalitza, from whom presumably he obtained the good guides he is said to have with him. Apart from his defective eyesight, the nameless correspondent says Emin's health was never better, and hoping to reach the Congo by the Aruwini route. He contemplated offering his services to the Congo State. The origin of the rumour of Emin's death, the gentleman in Berlin who has communicated the contents of the letter to the Press, seeks to find in the fact that a European member of Delcommune's Expedition was murdered by the Manyemas. Arab Chiefs who have been misbehaving themselves, it would appear, find a sanctuary under the German flag, and if they can gain German recognition, as Rumalitza is said to have done, all the better for them. The Dar-es-Salaam correspondent of the Zanzibar paper gives an instance. The Chief who has been taking the lead in recent raids on caravans in Taborah has surrendered, he says, and hoisted the German flag. The authorities now expect everything will be quiet and the caravans need not fear attack in this district, though the Chief in question is supposed to be the same who fought with such telling effect against the German anti-slavery expedition. But his sins are forgiven him.

REUTER wires a somewhat heavy death-roll this morning, most prominent being Mr. Hawley Smart, the popular novelist, whose sporting stories are told with a vigour and crispness which is all his own. His pictures of sporting life were true to nature and no sportsman's library could be considered complete if it did not contain Mr. Hawley Smart's bright volumes. General Young is a retired Madras Staff Corps officer, who served in the suppression of the Mutiny in Bengal. He conducted a successful pursuit of the enemy in Behar, on which occasion, with nine of his men, he crossed the Poon-Poon river while in a flooded state, and in a hand-to-hand encounter killed two of a party of sepoy rebels, who had stayed behind to dispute the ford. General Kennedy served with the 60th Rifles in the Punjab Compaign in 1848-49, and was present during the siege operations at Mooltan, including the siege and storm of the town and capture of the citadel. He served at the battle of Guzerat, the pursuit of the Sikh army until its final surrender at Rawalpindi, and the occupation of Attock and Peshawur and the expulsion of the Afghan force beyond the Khyber Pass. He also served in the expedition against the Afridis in the Kohat Pass, in February, 1850. He had joined the army ten years earlier, and retired about twenty years ago.

WHILE as we note this morning a lady-student heads the Matriculation list of the Bombay University, the authorities of the London University are pointing to the striking success of lady-students in the competition for honours at the recent B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations. In five out of eleven subjects ladies take first place, and in a sixth a lady is bracketed first. Then the second place has been obtained no fewer than four times by ladies, and in another they lay claim to the four places. Miss Isabella Mary Hayward is foremost among the young ladies who have so distinguished themselves, having taken first honours both in botany and in physiology. She was educated at the University College, London, and the London School of Medicine. Miss A. A. G. Tafel of Manchester took first place in German, and although not awarded first-class honour comprised the whole of the second class. In experimental physics four lady-candidates took a sufficient number of marks to qualify for the scholarship, but in chemistry not one of the ladies obtained honours. Female education is going ahead at a rapid rate in England, and lady-students out here will be put upon their mettle.

MISS MABEL MARGARET EVANS, a pupil of the John Connon High School of this city, heads, we understand, the list of passed candidates of the late Matriculation Examination. This is the first time a young lady has occupied this position. It speaks highly for this school that the other four young ladies from it also passed.

THE season reports for the Central Provinces last week are summarised in the following general remarks.—Over an inch of rain has fallen in Saugor, Narsingpur, and Chindwara, and in smaller quantities in most of the other districts. Winter crops damaged by hail in Khandwa, and by insects in Hoshangabad, Betul, Chindwara and Chanda: otherwise prospects continue favourable. Prices rising in Seoni and falling in Raipur.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December, 1890, Rs. 11,02,58,000, 1891, Rs. 10,58,93,000, and 1892, Rs. 9,52,85,000.

THE Simla paper writes:—About 205 plays have been produced at Simla from June, 1877, to October, 1892. This speaks well for the amateur talent of which it appears Simla has never been in need, for Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, the Drama, and some of the leading operas have been fully represented on the local stage. The average number of about twelve to fourteen plays a season was beaten in the year 1888, when no less than twenty-three performances took place, a number unequalled on the Simla stage either before or since.

MR. BUCHANAN, Secretary to British Minister at Berne, directs attention to some remarkable facts in connection with an attempt to establish in Switzerland a graduated income-tax. An elaborate scheme for increasing the contributions of the rich was actually adopted by the Grand Council of the Canton of Berne; but before it could become law it was necessary to submit it to the entire people for ratification in the Constitutional mode well known as the "Referendum." It proved, however, that the measure was anything but a popular one. As Mr. Buchanan puts the case, "It was rejected at the Referendum by an overwhelming majority of the very classes for whose special benefit it had been prepared, and thus it was to a peculiarly democratic institution that the wealthier classes of the Canton owed their escape from a threatened increase of their fiscal burdens." This result, it is worth noting, was not due in any way to Conservative reaction; for, as the same authority observes, "The Radical party was returned to power by a very large majority on the same day that witnessed the rejection of the most important measure which it had passed in the previous session of the Cantonal Grand Council."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TANGIER MISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The chief object of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway's mission to Morocco is to restore friendly relations with the Sultan.

Sir West goes to Tangier and not to Fez.

GOVERNMENT AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of Ripon, in a speech delivered at Newcastle, stated that if the Lords should reject the Home Rule Bill, Government will know what to do for the best interests of the country, and will recognise no right on the part of the Lords to demand a dissolution.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Currency Committee will resume their sittings to-morrow. The report of the Committee is not expected before the meeting of Parliament.

ULTIMATUM TO THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

The *Times* states that an ultimatum has been sent to Tangier by the British Government giving the Sultan of Morocco forty-eight hours in which to reply whether he will pay an indemnity for the British subject who was murdered by the Tangier police.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

The *Times* states that a special Commission has been formed at St. Petersburg to consider the seizures of the British sealers in the Behring Sea. It is believed that Russia is working conjointly with America in opposing the British views regarding the Behring Sea fishery.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, JAN. 9.

M. Baihaut was arrested to-night in connection with the Panama Canal Scandals.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

The French Ministry have resigned, and M. Ribot has been charged with the task of reconstruction.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA IN THE KREMLIN.

MOSCOW, JAN. 9.

The Emir of Bokhara is quartered in the Kremlin, where several Russian Grand Dukes have already paid him a visit. Everything has been arranged to entertain his Highness royally.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

The Senate are at present discussing the Bill for the suspension of the monthly purchases of silver. The Senators of the Silver States declare that there is no chance of passing the Bill this session.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

A dynamite outrage took place to-day at Gelsenkirchen where some dynamite cartridges were exploded on the window-sills of two hotels there. Fortunately nobody was hurt, but the walls and windows were much damaged. The outrage is ascribed to the miners on strike.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The following deaths are announced :—

Hawley Smart, the novelist.

General Francis Young, late Madras Staff Corps.

General Henry Kennedy, late 60th Rifles.

Major-General W. Montrion, Retired List, Bombay Army.

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HEAVY SNOW IN THE KASHMIR PASSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 10.

Heavy snow in the Kashmir Passes have again interfered with telegraphic communication with Gilgit, but it is believed all is quiet in that quarter for the time being.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH ON THE JURY QUESTION.

The Government of India's despatch on the jury question will reach the Secretary of State next week.

THE JELLALABAD MISSION.

Letters received from Kabul, dated December 29, show no preparations proceeding for the Jellalabad mission. The Amir preserves silence in his communication with the British Agent.

THE HAZARA RISING.

More Hazara prisoners have recently arrived at Kabul, together with quantities of arms taken from the rebels. The rising seems to be quite quelled.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF BURMA.

Interesting notes on the mineral resources of Burma, by Dr. Fritz Noetling, have just been published at Rangoon. They show what has been known as Burmese amber not amber, and different from all known fossil resins. Dr. Noetling has named it Burmite, and says its bad qualities will prevent it ever being a serious competitor of the genuine amber. In his note on the Jade Mines he gives a hopeful view of the future if the mines were exploited by Europeans.

SHOOTING PREPARATIONS IN HONOUR OF THE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE.

A big shoot is being arranged for his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke of Austria during his march on the borders of the Philibhit district and across Sardar into the Nepal jungles, which has not been touched now for some years.

ALLAHABAD GYMKHANA RACES.

At the Allahabad Gymkhana Sky Races on Monday the honorary secretary, Mr. Frank Dunne, has established the record of winning every race on the card.

THE AMIR'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA REGARDING THE PAMIRS.

A Calcutta paper states that India has received information to the effect that the Amir has entered into negotiations with Russia regarding the Pamirs and an Envoy from Abdur Rahman has been staying in the Muscovite camp on the Murghab. This was a month ago.

CENSUS REPORTS OF BENGAL AND THE N.-W.-P.

An inordinate delay in the submission of the Census reports of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is retarding the issue of the final report on India. Mr. Baines will take up the decennial review of the "moral and material progress of India" for Parliament, which will involve his remaining on duty in England for six months more. At the end of that time it is just possible that he may go as a delegate to Chicago."

THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

Notwithstanding Bishop Clifford's scrupulous order, directing the discontinuance of several time-honoured items of ritual from the services in his future Cathedral at Allahabad, and which caused no little consternation among the clergy and laity alike his Lordship's reception and enthronization are being prepared for with all the ceremonial and deference due to his episcopal position and in all kindness by his future flock.

LORD ROBERTS AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 10.

On Monday, shortly after mid-day, Lord Roberts was presented with addresses from four great communities of the province—Europeans, Mahomedans, Sikhs, and Hindus. The ceremony took place at the Town Hall, which was approached through a triumphal arch, and the avenue festooned with flags. The grounds everywhere were densely crowded, and the interior effectively decorated. His Excellency, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, was received by the Maharaja of Kashmir, Chiefs and Nobles from all parts of the Province, and representative Europeans. After the reading of the four addresses, which were presented by the Maharajah of Kashmir in caskets of Sialkote metal ware, his Excellency said that he feels much pride and pleasure at the reception, mingled with sadness at saying farewell. He had no keener regret than at leaving the Punjab, where most of his service in his best and happiest years has been spent. He still remembered the feelings of delight with which in 1852, going as an artillery subaltern on his way to Peshawar he first saw Lahore, and made acquaintance of the splendid men of the Punjab. After recalling the assistance rendered by the Punjab Chiefs during the Mutiny and his experiences of the Punjab troops on Abyssinia and Afghanistan, which he would never forget, his Excellency proceeded that "the Province has changed marvellously in the forty years under the British rule, but the Punjab still furnishes hardy and intrepid soldiers, in whose loyalty I have the utmost confidence. Certain alterations, which are being made in the composition of some of our Native Infantry Corps by forming them into class regiments will, I feel sure, make the service in our Army even more popular with the fighting races than is at present. I believe this policy which has been accepted, and is gradually being given effect to, by the Government is sound. One class regiments appear to be more of congenial habits and traditions of fighting races than mixed regiments, consequently it will more likely attract superior class of recruits. I have every wish to make the full use of the admirable fighting material of the Punjab and utilize the Imperial Service Troops for whose progress and proficiency I congratulate the Maharajah of Kashmir and other Chiefs, and hope that they would not relax their efforts. The European civil population of the Punjab also deserve credit for their activity in volunteering. I trust the Volunteer movement here and elsewhere in India may go on and prosper. The presence of even a few drilled men trained to work together on the principal railway lines, and chief political and commercial centres adds largely to the internal security. The Volunteers themselves profit by the habits of self-restraint, self-reliance, and discipline of military training." His Excellency concluded by again thanking the assembly in the names of Lady Roberts and himself for the great honour done them in the capital of the Province, whose manly races had endeared themselves to his soldier heart. "I have one last favour to ask from those who have come in from the outlying districts to tell all old soldiers, whom you may meet in the villages and towns who have served with me in bye-gone years, that I bid them good-bye through you. I shall never forget them, and trust they will sometimes think of an old comrade Commander." After the speech, which greatly affected many of the audience, the Commander-in-Chief's party and the committee proceeded to the race-course where tiffin was served and various sports were subsequently held. The enclosure was again crowded with notables and old friends. Lord Roberts, after dinner, attended the conversazione, held at Montgomery Hall, which was effectively decorated and crowded. The most noticeable arrangement was the two picked men from every regiment and battery in the Punjab, Native and European, who lined the walls and were drawn up along the central passage. His Excellency went round speaking to these companies, and then went outside and witnessed the Khatlak dance performed by the men of the 20th Punjab Infantry. Illumination and fire-works concluded the day with rounds of cheers for Lord Roberts, who was escorted to the Government House by torchlight procession.

RETIREMENT OF SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The rumour that Sir David Barbour retires after the issue of the next Budget Statement is said to be premature. It is probable, however, that he goes in July, *i.e.*, some four months before his term of office actually ends.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore returns from Darjeeling to-day. He has abandoned the idea of visiting Burmah, but leaves shortly for Indore and other places on the 14th instant.

THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.

The Maharajah of Gwalior with suite, accompanied by Colonel Henderson, arrives here on the 12th instant, on a short visit.

THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

Mr. Merk, Political Officer in the Kurrum Valley, is now in Bundel Khel, whence satisfactory reports of the settling of the tribes continue to be received.

THE FREE-BOOTER CHIKAI.

Chikai, the free-booter, who recently gave such trouble, professes the utmost friendliness with our Government.

MR. MACLAGAN ON THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Mr. Maclagan has finished his report on the condition of the labouring classes of India, and it goes to the Secretary of State on an early date.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 10.

The Pamphlet Case was resumed yesterday. The Resident has sanctioned the appointment of a commission to examine the Minister Sir Asman Jah, with Mr. Bosanquet as commissioner, the Minister selecting his own time.

Mr. Polacek, photographer, was called, and swore that the photograph of Gertrude Donnelley, in native dress, produced in Court, was an original one, and not a reproduction as alleged by the prosecution.

Mr. Mahmood Beg, Deputy Collector, Busti, the next defence witness, swore that he knew the Donnelleys in 1872 and also Syed Hussain Belgrami. The latter knew Gertrude Donnelley, and that she was a woman of bad character. Witness further swore that Asghar Jan, photographer, had come to him, and admitted that Mehdi Hassan had offered him five thousand rupees for the negative of Gertrude's photo in native dress. Witness, under cross-examination, said that he could not swear that Syed Hussain had told him he personally knew Gertrude. If Syed Hussain said he did not know her he supposed that would be true.

TROUBLE WITH THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 10.

The Official Press Communique says :—The main body of the north-eastern column was attacked by a large body of the Kachins on the 6th instant. Captain Morton, commanding the column, was shot dead at the commencement of the attack, our further loss being four military police killed, one mortally, and two slightly, wounded. The enemy lost five killed. A convoy proceeding from Nkrang to Sima, with Mr. Hertz, Political Officer, was also attacked, one man being wounded and four mules killed. The north-east column is being reinforced by 150 military police with Lieutenants Stanton and Hogg from Katha and Magwe battalions, respectively.

A CHARGE OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, JAN. 10.

An important case is being heard by the Chief of Senior Kurundwad for the first time in the history of Kurundwad. A barrister is come down to defend the accused. The prosecution is represented by a High Court pleader. The case is causing a great excitement in the State. The Chief is taking a great deal of interest. The accused charged with causing grievous hurt are respectable inamdars.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

KING CHRISTMAS is with us once again. Here's a merry Christmas to all sportsmen good and true, for my life's experience teaches me that lovers of real sport are themselves as fond of enjoyment and as eager to afford happiness and pleasure to all and sundry as the vast majority of men and women. I know many good-hearted sportsmen who literally fulfill the poetic command :

"At Christmas be merry and thankful with all,
And feast thy poor neighbours, the great and the small."

I verily believe there is not a community in England which does not benefit largely from the openhandedness, generosity, and large heartedness of some gentleman who is well-known in the world of sport. I have neither the space nor is this the occasion on which to trace the effects of field sports on the human character, but it requires no astounding effort of the imagination to see how this is brought about. No one realises so quickly as your sportsman, be he a cricketer, footballer, hunter, horse-racer, sculler, or a mere boxer, that life is not all skittles and beer. No one knows better than a sportsman what a fickle jade is Dame Fortune, and how rapidly and quixotically the wheels of the machine she controls revolves. This wheel of fortune brings startling changes in its whirl, and convinces the lucky and the luckless how fluctuating is wealth, how fleeting is skill, how frail is the human frame, and how variable are the moods and passions of men and animals. The sportsman enjoys victory one day and bemoans defeat the next. He sees that misfortunes and reverses have their lessons. The sportsman knows the sweets of victory one minute, and the bitterness of defeat the next. He learns not to be unduly elated by the one, or too downcast by the other. He recognises that a man may be rich one day and poor the next. The careers of clubs and individuals all prove the same. Under these circumstances I have often noticed how eager sportsmen are to share their pleasures and their wealth with others—that is, when they have any joy and any money to go round amongst their fellows. Thus I charge you. If your football team has been successful during these last four months—if your cricket club was all-conquering in the summer—if you had a "good time of it" on the turf from March to November, remember the less fortunate, and try to gladden the hearts of all in this the merry Christmastide.

CHRISTMAS FOOTBALL.

Sir Walter Scott, who was a sportsman, wrote :—

"England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again ;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through all the year."

'Tis well for us sportsmen to have Sir Walter counted in our ranks. What ? Say you thought Scott was a romancer, a novelist, and a poet ? So he was, but he was a country gentleman, who was a bold horseman, a good walker (though not a Sir Tatton Sykes), an enthusiastic courser, fond of fox-hunting, fishing, duck-shooting—aye, and even such a poor man's game as foot-ball. And this reminds me of the line—

"Old Christmas brought his sports again."

At Christmastide there is generally a football feast for the fanatics of the inflated bladder. And what a preparation is a rare football match for such evening games as hunt the slipper. Although football is not quite as ancient a game as blindman's buff, it is probably the most hoary of our national games in England. In some parts of the country football is very popular on Christmas Day, and in others it is just as unfavourable. Personally, I do not see any great objection to the riot, rout, and rollicking fun of a football match on Christmas Day when it does not fall on a Sunday, as is the case this year. One may as well watch a football match as play cards, kiss-in-the ring (when the dining-room has been arranged), or partake too freely of the walnuts and the wine. In fact, far better. But if I am correctly informed there are people who have religious objections to football on Christmas Day. Now, football was first of all practised at Shrove-tide, and especially on Shrove Tuesday. But Shrove Tuesday, sacred to the memories of pancakes and football, takes its name from the ancient practice of confessing one's sins on that day. To be shriven or shrove was to obtain absolution for one's misdeeds, and having obtained absolution the upright man walked out into the world only to sin and fall again. I take it that the football practised on Shrove Tuesday was typical of the ups and downs of life, of the snares and pitfalls for men and women, and to suggest that after all man is an animal. Is it then so very *outree* that we should be reminded of these things on such a festival as Christmas Day. All our pleasures and our sports point a moral and adorn a tale, if we only have the good sense to look for the moral. So much for my Christmas homily to lovers of sport.

THE DECAY OF FOOTBALL AMATEURISM.

And Christmastide is now the period when the lover of Association football scents great battles afar off, and bethinks him what chance his own pet club possesses of winning that Tantalus-like trophy, the Cup of the Football Association—a Cup around which linger memories of the battle and the breeze for more than twenty years past. What are supposed to be the best 32 football clubs in the land will soon enter upon that annual joust and tourney, which is one of of the many great blessings bequeathed unto us through the sporting spirit of old public school boys. How odd, then, it seems to run one's eye over the draw for the first round of the competition proper and fail to find any of the public schools represented. Where are the boys of the old days ? Where are the lads we knew ? Where are the Old Etonians with old Kinnaird in his wide white "ducks ?" And where the modern monks from the cloisters of Godalming—the old Carthusians with King Cobbold, the dribbler, and the brothers Walters ? Where are the representatives of Harrow (the Old Harrovians have done much for football). And where are the Old Wykehamites ? —the boys who honour the motto of William of Wykeham, "That manners maketh man." All, all are gone : the old familiar schoolmen. There is not even an old boy selected to act as a referee in the first round of the ties. No, my friends, they have been beaten off the field by the relentless march of professionalism, and it is quite time—high time—the public schoolmen and the amateurs had a nice new trophy of their own to play for.

SOME "CUP" NOTES.

If I am not mistaken there is but one amateur team in the tournament which commences on January 21st. That is the Casuals, and they are due on the ground of that ancient club yclept Nottts Forest, who have been vainly grasping at the great small pot since 1878-79. They were nearer to grasping the Cup in that and the following year than they have ever been since, but no matter, as John Ruskin suggests, it's always well to grasp more than you can get hold of. Among the most ancient teams in the Cup contest this year are Bolton Wanderers, Notts Forest, Darwen, Sheffield Wednesday, Notts and Blackburn Rovers. Singularly enough they all play on their own grounds, and all enjoy an estimable chance of an initial success, excepting Darwen, who have a hard task before them in having to face Aston Villa, a club which is very nearly as old as themselves. Of course, all the League clubs are engaged, but five of them are bound to disappear in the first round, although their meetings are sure to provide most interesting matches. Seven times in the last ten years have Lancashire clubs won the trophy, and they will no doubt play a prominent part in the present competition as they have no fewer than nine organizations in the lists. Fortune too has favoured them in the draw, for out of this number seven are Lancashire Leaguers and six of these are drawn to play on their own ground against teams from the Midlands. As no Lancashire club has to travel outside the confines of the Palatinate they ought to consider themselves exceedingly lucky. And before leaving this branch of my subject let me say a word more. Lovers of cricket are frequently very hasty and very severe in their strictures on and condemnation of football. I desire then to draw their attention to the fact that the London Football Association have given £50 towards the £3,000 required for the debt of the Essex cricket club, and that Aston Villa have promised to play a match to help out Warwickshire, who are in the slaugh of financial despond. This is not the first time that football clubs have come to the rescue of their cricketing companions. I like these deeds to be known, for football has never been the spoiled child among English sports and pastimes.

SOUTHERN RUGBEIANS TRIUMPHANT.

One of the great representative Rugby matches of the year was decided at Richmond on Saturday, when the South of England showed their Northern brethren how to play, as they defeated the latter by no fewer than 14 points to nothing, or in other words two goals (one penalty) and three tries to *nil*. This was certainly unexpected, as in the last six contests prior to Saturday the North had four times proved victorious. Since the series, however, was instituted in 1874, the North and South have met on 23 occasions. The South have won thirteen matches and the North seven, the remaining three being drawn. From all of which it would appear that the North require to pull up their socks, and that the South rear better Rugbeians than the North. I don't know much of Rugby football, although it is undoubtedly —historically—the form of football which more nearly resembles the ruder diversions of our forefathers at Shrovetide, for in their endeavours to "goal" the ball our forbears used to pick it up and scamper with it in their arms across the country for miles. In the rough-and-tumble football which has produced the scientific code of to-day, there were no such things as boundaries. The players were not particular to a few miles, and all things considered it is not astonishing that Puritan Stubbs spoke of the sport as a "bloody and murthering practice rather than a fellowly sport and pastime." I say that I don't know much about Rugby football, but I do believe that it has a closer relationship to the pet aversion of Stubbs than the Association game.

GEORGE LOHMANN'S CAREER.

I have earlier in this article referred to the frailty of the human frame. I am, indeed, loth to refer to such a subject again, but in very truth this is bad news concerning that gentlemanly gentleman, and most "criketical" cricketer, George Alfred Lohmann, who is so unwell that the doctors have ordered him to winter either in South Africa or Australia. This is bad news for Surrey, especially as one really cannot say whether Lohmann will be able to give Surrey the best of his valuable services in the coming year. I say valuable services advisedly, for George Lohmann fit and well is one of the very finest all-round cricketers in England. This is information which must be very unwelcome to us all when we remember that Lohmann is not yet 28. Lohmann learned all his cricket on Wandsworth Common—but there let me tell you the story of his career a little more succinctly, for not much has been penned concerning him. He is modest to a degree. George Alfred Lohmann, then, was born at 2, Campden Hill-road, Kensington, Middlesex, where his father, a member of the London Stock Exchange, resided, on June 2nd, 1865. He came of a good family, and may be, some of his people did not like his becoming a professional cricketer ; but surely it is better to be an honest professional than a sham amateur. Young George learned his cricket with other boys on Wandsworth Common, to which suburb his parents removed. He was a member of the Church Institute Club, and for three consecutive seasons in 1866, 1877, 1878, he possessed the best batting and bowling average. One fine day, as the fairy stories say, he went to Kennington Oval in order to see a friend play in a colts' match. He was bowling to his companion in a little practice before the match, when to his surprise old Richard Humphrey came up and inquired his name. He politely answered, and at the request of the old professional batted for a few minutes. The quick eye of Humphrey had not deceived him. Shortly after Mr. Walter Read asked Lohmann if he were qualified for Surrey, and he replied that although he was born in Middlesex he had resided in Surrey since he was three years of age. In the spring of 1884 he was requested to take part in a test practice at the Oval. He did so with satisfaction, and a position on the ground staff being offered him it was accepted by the young cricketer, who played for his county the same year, and has continued to do so ever since.

SOME OF HIS PERFORMANCES FOR SURREY.

With what results ? Let me tell you. In 1884 he had 16 completed innings for Surrey, and averaged 17·11, while he took 20 wickets at a cost of 18 runs apiece. His best performances were 69 against Cambridge University and 32 and 17 against Lancashire. In 1885 he played 34 completed innings for Surrey, his average being 17·26. This was largely due to an innings of 92 (not out) against Kent. His advance in bowling was remarkable, as he secured 152 wickets for only 13·85 runs apiece. He was a perfect godsend to Surrey, being by far the best man with the ball in the shire, although even then the imported Beaumont and Bowley, the fast trundlers, were at their best. I am sure he ought to have been played that year for the South against the North, a match arranged for the benefit of Dick Humphrey, who discovered him. I must tabulate the rest of his performances, and now I shall stick to first-class matches only :—

BATTING.

	Inngs.	No. of Times not out.	Total Runs.	Highest Inngs.	Avge.
1886	21	1	435	107	21·15
1887	24	1	653	115	28·9
1888	18	0	326	80	18·2
1889	21	2	321	79	16·17
1890	19	3	464	57	29
1891	22	0	579	58	26·7
1892	23	1	335	73	14·22

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Avge.
1886	997·2	476	1290	92	15·10
1887	1095·3	528	1496	108	13·94
1888	965·2	453	1272	142	8·136
1889	884	350	1485	116	12·93
1890	866·1	368	1431	113	12·75
1891	853·2	322	1407	132	10·87
1892	782	296	1415	102	13·87

I think these figures will give my readers a faint idea of Lohmann's prowess. 'Tis but a faint idea, for these are only his performances for Surrey in first-class cricket during the last seven years. At any rate they show that the county can ill-afford to spare an enthusiastic and zealous player who in their best matches since 1886 has played 140 completed innings for 22 runs apiece, and has captured 805 wickets for a little over 12 runs each. In his third season Lohmann assisted the players against the Gentlemen and played for England against Australia. He has since visited the Colonies, and in many respects may be well compared with Charles Turner, the famous New South Welshman. May Lohmann be restored to play against the strong Australian team which, it is said, is to reach these shores next year. If he goes to the Cape I have no doubt that popular George will return with plenty of news concerning the South African combination, which we shall all be glad to welcome in the year of '94. Cricket is nearly the most universally popular game in the world, and deservedly so, for science and purity are its characteristics.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, bringing the English mails of the 30th ult., left Aden at 10 a.m. on Monday, and may be expected to arrive here at 10 a.m. on Saturday. The Peninsular, which communicated at Aden with the Britannia, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Major and Mrs Blount
Col and Mrs Burn
Mr E Capener
Mr Healing
Mr T Hunt
Mr W Jenkins
Mr H B Laskari
Mr Leatham

Mr E K McDonald
Mr F H S Merewether
Mr J M Rogers
Mr and Mrs Ross
Mr T Smurthwaite
Mr Allan J Sykes
Mr B Wynne

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt and Mrs Adderley
Mr G Clark
Mr G E Coles
Mr E R Durnford
Major F L Fenton
Lieut Grant
Mr Gresham
Mr Grundherr

Mr and Mrs Heatley
Mr C H Hutton
Major Sir H A W Johnson
Mr Low
Mr E R Owen
Surg-Major J F Tudhey
Mr J R Williams
Mr R W Wilson

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs J Hannan.
FROM LONDON TO MADRAS.—Dr Thompson.
FROM BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Rev A Britten.
FROM BRINDISI TO KURRACHEE.—Lieut G W Johnson.

SIR E. REED, M.P., met the Cardiff Liberal Thousand on Dec. 20, to explain his recent letter on Home Rule. He denied that there was any justification for the suggesteon that he was wavering in his intention to support Home Rule, and said it was the only means he had of condemning the attitude adopted by Mr. Redmond and his followers, for he was prevented by Parliamentary custom, as an ex-official, from rising in his place in the House of Commons to repudiate Mr. Redmond's claims for unconditional reinstatement of evicted tenants and a general release of dynamitards. A long and exciting debate followed. A resolution of no confidence was proposed, but an amendment accepting Sir E. Reed's explanation as satisfactory, and expressing confidence in his undoubted loyalty to Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule, was adopted by a large majority.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLIA.

PILOT ELSON'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pilot Elson, in his memorial to the Government of Bengal, states with great clearness the cause or causes which led to the loss of the s. s. Anglia. He says, "he stated in his evidence that she seemed as stiff as the generality of vessels going down the Hooghly, but as a matter of fact there had been no very strong test of her stiffness, as the turning in Garden Beach being in from six to eight fathoms of water, she could not show, in the same way as in shallow water, any indication of crankiness or otherwise, but her carrying a great quantity of dead-weight for Colombo in her 'tween decks, the cargo in her lower hold being comparatively light, and the empty ballast tanks at the bottom of the ship may have considerably affected her stability." Such a system of loading would of course tend to make her top-heavy, *i.e.*, raise the centre of gravity of the mass of hull and cargo dangerously near to the centre of flotation or displacement. He says, "he had ascertained that as her bottom was almost flat without a keel, and her bilges a near approach to a square, she would actually draw nearly a foot more of water at the bilge for every five or six degrees of heel over or inclination." He says it was in the evidence of the chief officer and the six wheelmen, that the Anglia was unsteady and gave a lurch or slight roll to port immediately before finally rolling over, and he submitted that what actually occurred was that as soon as the vessel got across the ebb-tide and overfall, she felt the natural difference between the velocity of the surface and the bottom flow of the current, took a roll which made her starboard bilge touch the ground, and the surface current then forced her over," and she sank.

Here undoubtdly we have correctly described the causes which immediately contributed to the disaster. The manner in which she was loaded, and the empty ballast tanks at the bottom made her cranky and unstable in a strong cross-current or in turning a curve, and her bottom being probably within one foot of the river-bed, her hull being square in section the slight roll which she then gave made the lower edge of her hull touch the ground it was impossible for her to recover, and she went over bodily.

This square section of hull has, I suppose, been gradually developed from the necessity of carrying maximum cargo through the Suez Canal at a minimum charge. This shape is quite suitable for canal requirements where there is but a slight current always fore and aft, and no likelihood of the current heeling the vessel over in the least degree. But such a cross-section is in the highest respect unsafe in such a river as the Hooghly, which is subject to a strong ebb-tide, troubled by shoals, and with many bends and turns in the direction of the current these difficulties are aggravated by the necessity of emptying the ballast tanks for the purpose of keeping the hull as high above ground as possible. These tanks while of course properly placed for ballasting an empty ship, are altogether unsuitable for lightening the draught of a fully laden vessel, because they are in the wrong position for such a purpose, and directly tend to make the vessel cranky or top-heavy by unduly raising the centre of gravity with such a form of cross-section, when the steering round a curve in avoiding a shoal causes her to roll over slightly and touch the bottom, every degree of heel over will make her bilge or lower corner sink deeper into the ground. Suppose the section of hull is square, her beam 40 feet wide, and her bottom one foot clear of the ground, by the time she has heeled over half a right angle or 45 degrees, her bilge will be no less than seven feet deep in the sand.

It is not likely that shipowners who find the cargo capacity of their hulls admirably suited for Suez Canal requirements will alter them to suit the Hooghly, though some radical modification is imperatively needed. It is not as if the Anglia disaster were any new affair, the same fatality has already frequently occurred in that river during my long residence in India. The Calcutta port authorities must either excavate a canal, or dredge the shoals so as to keep an increased minimum depth of water, or face the speedy decadence of Calcutta which excessive insurance rates would necessitate.

I only wish to make one suggestion which I trust will be found practical and of service. Air-tight and water-tight pontoons are regularly used for raising sunken vessels. Would it not be possible to use specially designed pontoons so as to be rapidly adjustable to the sides of a vessel by chains or wire ropes passed under her keel, corresponding chains being passed over the deck from pontoon to pontoon to prevent them slipping. Such pontoons would make the vessel wonderfully stiff and steady in steering round a sharp curve, and would cause her to move almost as level and stable as if she were at anchor. The pontoons would be first sunk to within six inches of water level and be then pumped till empty. It would soon be found by experience what capacity was best suited to the Hooghly. Assume two pontoons, each of 300 tons gross capacity, and of a depth of 8 feet. Also that when emptied the pontoons would draw 6 feet of water and have lifted the vessel 1¼ feet. The lifting capacity of each pontoon would thus be three-fourths of its gross capacity or 225 tons, 75 tons displacement remaining above water level on each side to aid in keeping the vessel steady. Thus before the vessel could heel over so small an angle as entirely to submerge (say) the port pontoon, the starboard pontoon would be raised to a corresponding height, so that a force of 300 tons would be exerted on the portside against 150 tons on the starboard side, being a difference of 150 tons in favour of perfect steadiness. The probability is that under such conditions the possible roll would be limited to a few inches, while the reducing the draft of the vessel due to the lifting power of the pontoons would make it safer to steer the ship over shoals. Thus every steam tug would have to take charge of two pontoons as part of her equipment.

Knowledge is power. The phenomenon of the heeling art of the perpendicular is well-enough understood in the case of steamers turning a sharp curve. For instance, the river passenger steamers on the Thames and Mersey when they turn sharp into the landing stages. The mass of the hull below water has its course arrested in part by the vessel turning broadside to its ordinary direction, while that above water, meeting no resistance, necessarily heels over. But to pilot Elson is due the credit of being the first to give the correct explanation (the square shape of the hull) of the awful facility with which ships in the Hooghly turn turtle and are lost when a slight heel-over in turning a bend in a strong tide in shoal water causes the bilge to touch bottom in the slightest degree.—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill, Bombay. D. GOSTLING, F. S. A.

[*** The writer is a civil engineer and architect of reputation in Bombay, and we commend his suggestion to the consideration of the Calcutta Port authorities.—Ed. *B. G.*]

BHATTIAS AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "A Bhattia's" letter in your issue of the 27th Dec., under the above heading, I should be much obliged if you would kindly publish this communication in an early issue. It is true that a correspondence has been appearing in some of the Vernacular papers, but I do not think the question has received the requisite attention of the community ; that is to say, it has not been considered in a proper manner. It is a question of vital importance to the whole community. "A Bhattia" requests those gentlemen who intend visiting America to let their names be known. This is fair. I feel sure those gentlemen would gladly do so, but for the fact that they fear their scheme is not likely to be approved by the majority of the community, who are orthodox, unless it is supported by the open and decisive action of the "Shettias," who at present rule the community. These Shettias, among whom are cultured and public-spirited gentlemen like Messrs. Damoder Govindjee, Thackersey Mooljee, Damoder Goculdass, and Chutoorbhooj Morarjee should, at the same time, do their best to assist the scheme by declaring that those who are desirous of going to America will meet with no opposition on the part of the community, provided they bind themselves to observe strictly the precepts of their religion, and go there as Bhattias. This or a similar declaration by the Shettias will, to my mind, forward the scheme in no inconsiderable degree. In the absence of such a declaration, it would only hold up to the ridicule of the community those intending visitors, were they to first publish their names, and no tangible good would result to the community.

I would, therefore, through your valuable journal, appeal to the Shettias to consider the question with impartial and enlightened minds, affecting as it does the progress of the whole community, present and future ; and I feel sure if they would accord the weight of their sanction to the scheme, they would earn the blessings of the community, and their names would be perpetuated in history as noble, bold, and enterprising gentlemen.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

THE French Government have notified to the Powers that the blockade of Dahomey is raised. French Custom-houses have now been established on the coast of that country.

AT the Old Bailey, on December 20, Benjamin Lawrence was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for stealing a large number of Indian stamps, value £2,000, from a lighter in the Thames. He had already been four months in prison.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

THE following is an extended report of the speech made by Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, afternoon on the new Budget :—

He said that he had not intended to rise immeiately after the Chairman of the Standing Committee because he thought that either the Chairman of the Standing Committee or himself should be prepared to follow those whom he might call the independent members of the Corporation when the general scope of the Budget had been formulated under the resolution. But as it seemed to be expected that he should address them then, he would do so. He did not care to take tte members further back than the year 1891-92 when the introductory remarks of the present Budget commenced. It would be seen in those introductory remarks that that year gave them funds which enabled them to show in their opening balance on the Ist April, 1892, five lakhs more than they expected to do. In the year 1891-92 they had savings and expenditure amounting to somewhere about five lakhs, and their revenue was better than anticipated by about three lakhs. The improvement in the revenue, which he would deal with first, came principally under two heads, namely, the General Tax, which gave Rs. 1,80,000 more than they had budgetted for, but of that sum Rs. 1,66,958 was derived from payment of arrears by Government, and increased contribution, which could not have come within the scope of their consideration, when the Budget was prepared, and two-thirds of which were not a recurring item. About Rs. 99,000 or practically about a lakh accrued from the excess on their estimate on loan and reserved fund investments. That excess, too, must be looked upon rather as a casual and incidental item than one of a recurring nature. It could not be looked upon as forming a part of their ordinary annual income. They had an increase in the license fees and tobacco duty, but those were uncertain items. There had been an improvement of about Rs. 30,000 in miscellaneous revenue, and also an improvement in the revenue derived from wheel tax and tolls, which latter arose from the fact that there was a boom in the wheat trade, in consequence of which a much larger number of carts than they had expected to license had been licensed. In the same year (1891-92) their town duties were Rs. 60,000 below the estimate, the reason being that in the previous year enormous payments of town duty had been made on sugar. There had been an enormous increase in the imports of German beet-root sugar, a large quantity of which was exported in the following year, and consequently the refunds were equal to or exceeded the receipts of 1891-92 and the nett loss on town duties was Rs. 60,000. Their water revenue again did not come up to their expectation. There had been a saving of about five lakhs on the expenditure. In his Amdinistration Report and in the report of the Chief Accountant information as to the details had already been given where they were able to effect a saving. There was as usual a heavy saving in the Engineer's Department, Rs. 60,000 of the amount saved being due to their not having undertaken any expenditure on electric lighting. There was a saving of about Rs. 29,000 in water-works materials, a very heavy saving in the road watering and road repairing grants of the streets and buildings departments. The Health Department again showed a large saving of over a lakh in halalkhore, drainage, conservancy and other brances. Further there was a saving of Rs. 94,000 on "debt." Those were the causes which enabled them to begin the current year with an opening balance of five lakhs in excess of the amount anticipated. Members would remember that when he addressed them last year, he pointed out that they had budgetted for a deficiency of seven and a half lakhs. The budget was to some small extent altered as it passed through the Corporation, principally upon his own initiative, and instead of the balance of eight and a quarter lakhs budgetted for, the closing balance was Rs. 9,17,000. About seven lakhs deficiency was wiped off—the difference between the closing balance of nine lakhs and the opening balance of 16 lakhs. Having begun the year with five lakhs more than was expected, they had an actual opening balance of twenty-one instead of sixteen lakhs. That increased their closing balance *pro tanto*. He would here shortly refer to the causes which had led to an improvement at their anticipations in the current year. To a very considerable extent they were disclosed by the revised estimates placed in the hands of the Corporation, and which had already been commented on in the public press. To put it shortly, under the revised estimates they found that the results of the year now current were about one lakh better than had been expected when the Budget was framed. But he would impress upon the Corporation the necessity of examining carefully the causes of the improvement in revenue and the savings in expenditure in the current year. As to improved revenue, they would find that the markets had yielded an increase of Rs. 22,000. He himself thought that the market revenue was susceptible of considerable improvement, and he should look to that revenue for a progressive increase, and he hoped he might safely look to it during the next one or two years. Another item, Miscellaneous Fines and Receipts, which showed an increase of Rs. 14,000, was obviously a source of revenue they had no right to calculate upon. Another Rs. 1,90,000 under the head of Interest and Profit. Loan and Reserve Fund Investments was also not a dependable source of revenue, so that after whittling down the increased revenue to its true and normal level they would see that in 1892-93, there had been scarcely any increase over the revenue anticipated when the Budget was framed. There had been material savings in expenditure, and those had been to a very great extent taken account of in 1893-94. Under the head of Fire Brigade, there had been a saving of Rs. 24,000, but that should come more properly under the head of "Debt," it being principally due to the circumstance that they had not raised the loan for the erection of Fire Brigade buildings. Under Water Works and Streets and Buildings there was a saving. But the saving in the Engineer's Department generally was not more than about Rs. 13,000. Under debt there was in addition to the saving on the Fire Brigade a further saving of Rs. 23,000, and there were large savings in the Health Department amounting to half a lakh of rupees or thereabouts. In the introductory remarks, it would be seen, there was a saving on the Police Grant of Rs. 60,000. They had budgetted for four lakhs, and Government had sent in a requisition for Rs. 3,63,000, but from the correspondence which had passed, he understood though he might be wrong that it was not the intention of Government to pay only Rs. 90,000 but a quarter of the total charges, in which case the saving on the police would be Rs. 60,000, as stated in the introductory remarks. The consequence of all those fluctuations in revenue and expenditure had been, that though they had budgetted for a closing balance of Rs. 9,17,000, they had been able to open the year 1893-94 with a balance of Rs. 1,60,000. A good deal of criticism had been directed to the circumstance that they were living to a certain extent on their balances, and their ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure did not meet each other. Of course they did not do so, and that was patent from the figures appearing in the Budget, and he had explained the reasons for that in his speech on the occasion of the presentation of the last Budget. But he would be glad if he could disabuse the mind of the Corporation of the idea that in living as it were upon their balances in order to await the time when the ordinary revenue should have overtaken the ordinary expenditure, they were doing anything that was financially unsound or objectionable, and there was nothing in the municipal revenue which need cause justifiable apprehension to any sober observer of critic. There was nothing rotten or unsound in the state of their finances, and he wished to clearly point this out, not in the leas to defend his own reputation, for, of course, however, dear it might be to him, it was probably not of very great importance to the Corporation, and he would not presume to detain the Corporation on such an occasion with a mere egotistical defence of his own policy ; but he would be glad to lay before the Corporation and also before the public with such lucidity as his humble faculties enabled him to compass the real state of their finances, because he had read more than once that although the Corporation might be deluded into supposing they had a clean balance sheet, yet they (the public) were not such fools as to think so. It was easy for any member of the Corporation to satisfy himself as to whether they were living upon fictitious balances, and they could do so by referring to the Budgets for the last twenty years. He preferred not to go further back than the year 1873, because their finances were then re-arranged. Taking the past twenty years, eliminating the balances altogether, and setting down merely the ordinary revenue and expenditure, they would find by adding up the income received and the amount spent, as he had had the curiosity to do, that they culminated in a total surplus of about eighteen lakhs of revenue over expenditure, or in other words they had spent their revenue and had put about eighteen lakhs into their pockets. There had been years of surpluses and years of deficits, and the former greatly exceeded the latter. In 1892-93 they began with a deficit which was not casual but real, a deficit in ordinary revenue relatively to ordinary expenditure, and therefore that was a matter of more than ordinary serious character. The Corporation were familiar with the causes of it. The general taxes, which, with the other two property taxes, was of course the backbone of their revenue, was, as stated by him last year, as far as he could judge, increasing at the rate of Rs. 40,000 a year. But he did not know whether at any future time he would have to say that he considered that estimate too sanguine. He found that as a matter of fact for the past thirteen years the general tax had increased at the rate of about half-a-lakh of rupees per annum. But they had to remember that there were some exceptional circumstances which accounted for that. One was that the Port Trust estates were for the first time brought under a proper and regular system of rating. Another was that in the new Act Government property was for the first time regularly rated, with the result that the revenue payable by Government to the Municipality had been increased by a hundred per cent. or in other words, from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. The water revenue had increased in a more rapid rate than the general tax, but whether they could depend upon it to continue to increase at that rate was another question. He considered that the increase of water tax depended to some extent on the proposals which he laid before the Corporation last year, and which were now under consideration. The Halalkhore Tax had increased considerably. In the current year he had practically kept the general tax at last year's figure. The Port Trust paid them for their second quinquennial term less than the first quinquennial term. It was a little misleading to say that Government fixed it at Rs. 10,000 less, for as a matter of fact the sum was agreed to by himself and the chairman of the Port Trust before the calculations were submitted to Government. The reason for the reduction was simple. There had been great expenditure on the Victoria Docks, and the Port Trust revenue had not kept free with that increased expenditure, and therefore, their property, which was amenable to rating was not as valuable as when the first quinquennial term was considered. He here called the attention of the Corporation to a mistake which he believed had been noted in the estimate of General Tax. For 1892-93 the General Tax had been estimated at Rs. 16,99,000 and the Fire Brigade Tax at Rs. 1,49,000. There was a mistake of Rs. 9,000, which was due to a clerical error, the clerk having put Rs. 9,000 too much to the General Tax and too little for the Fire Brigade; so that it would be seen that the General Tax between 1892-93 and 1893-94 had been practically at a standstill. The Water Tax and Halalkhor Tax would, as estimated, give them about Rs. 84,000 so that under their three property taxes, they had a total increase of less than one lakh. The state of the property taxes seemed to him to be such as to call for a little caution on the part of the Corporation. Before tampering with any other item of taxation, they had to bear in mind that the excess of expenditure over income represented on both sides the normal condition of things. The excess of three lakhs referred to in the estimates would have been more if it had not been for their getting two lakhs in an altogether incidental way on interest and profit on Loan and Fund Investments. That was an item on which no prudent financier could rely. The only sources of income to which they could look with confidence, were their property taxes, their Town Duties, and perhaps to some small extent, their market receipts. Those were really the principal items of taxation on which they could rely, as the other items fluctuated very considerably. Speaking of the increase on the grain tax from two to four annas which was made in 1891-92, he said, there was a notice of motion given to reduce the tax to its former rate. The Corporation would have to consider whether with a deficiency of three lakhs in the ordinary revenue as compared with ordinary expenditure, it was a safe thing to tamper with any of their regular sources of revenue. (Hear, hear.) They might get a wind-fall in the coming year, but they had no right to expect that their revenue under any head would be larger than shown in the Budget. They had been particularly careful this year and in the past year to discount beforehand savings in the spending departments and excesses of revenue in their different items of taxation, and he thought it was exceedingly improbable that any head of taxation in the Budget for 1893-94 would materially exceed, or at all exceed, the amount actually entered in the fifth column of the estimate.

Mr. Wacha: We shall see.

Mr. Acworth, continuing, said he was not a prophet, he could only give his opinion to the best of his humble ability; but he might say that the Budget had been carefully prepared. The grain tax was four annas a candy or four annas on every 780 pounds, which represented one twelfth of a pie on every pound, or half a pie on every *paily*. He asserted, and he believed it was impossible to contradict him, that no consumer in that city had any idea that the tax on grain had been raised two years ago. He believed it to be an absolute fact that the increase from two to four annas was utterly imperceptible either in the market or the retail shop or in the hut of the coolies who bought grain. If that was so, unless good reason could be shown he thought the Corporation would hesitate to tamper with the tax. It was always a mistake to either lower or raise any tax capriciously; it was always well to keep taxes at their existing level, unless good reasons existed for altering them. To tamper with the duty will worry importers, and not benefit the consumer, but if the Corporation with the deficiency of three lakhs staring them in the face thought it safe to reduce the Town Duties, it was for them to act on that belief. In 1891-92 a terrible expectation was held out that the general tax would have to be increased by 1½ per cent. He remembered well the panic then caused, and also how much relief was occasioned after the difficulty had been met by the balance they had on account of the Tansa debt. He believed it to be a fact that the only taxes which the poor of the city paid were the grain tax and the firewood tax. He did not believe they paid the general tax, though whether they did so or not, would be a nice point for political economists. If, however, they did pay the general tax, he did not see why it was that house-owners should be so excessively apprehensive as they were of any proposed increase in that tax. If they were able to shift it off on to their tenants, why should they be so much afraid of it. One thing was certain, that having regard to the loan works already set forth in the Budget, and to those which would be budgetted for in succeeding years, and to the existing deficiency, if the Corporation determined that the grain tax was to be reduced from four to two annas, the general tax would have to be raised. That might be taken as absolutely certain. The Chairman of the Standing Committee had stated that they had a further annual loan charge to meet, five lakhs of rupees, but as a matter of fact the addition on account of drainage and sewerage works was more like six lakhs, and he hoped those additional works would be sanctioned in the course of the next three years. Of course the instalments on account of those works would not fall due at once, but they must bear in mind, that in addition to that expenditure they had a deficit of three lakhs of rupees, which added together, would give them nine lakhs of rupees to provide for. So that if they threw away about one lakh, which the extra two annas on grain gave them, they would be increasing their deficit to four lakhs, which would have to be made up in some way or other. If the grain tax was not to be kept at its present level, where were they to go for the money? He knew one source of revenue was open, and on that they had already addressed Government, and the latter had promised to consider the subject. That was the only break in the horizon because the increase in the yield of an eight per cent. general tax would not be likely to keep pace with their increased requirements, and the increase in the water tax was not likely to proceed more rapidly than he had indicated last year. He felt certain that by legislation they might get one or one and a half lakhs of rupees more from tobacco. That was the most hopeful lookout they had. There was, however, one terrible contingency before them, and that was that a great statesman had pointed out to the Government of India that tobacco was the only item left for them to tax, and if they were not quick in seizing that opportunity, he greatly feared that they would be anticipated. If Sir David Barbour found himself with a deficiency of two crores, he must make it up somehow, and in the circumstances that was a fact of which they must not lose sight. It would be a great mistake in his opinion to reduce the grain duty to which the people of the city were perfectly accustomed and did not object. It was a popular thing to raise a cry about the taxation of the poor and to tamper with taxation under cover of doing a kindness to them. It was, as he said, a popular thing to do, and he could no doubt have got a good many laudatory leaders if he suggested a reduction of the tax—(laughter)—but he did not think it prudent nor just to take such a course, having regard to the state of the municipal revenue. He was about to use an almost stronger term than "just." There was no reason present to his mind why the poor man rateably to his means should not pay for municipal benefits as well as the rich man. There was no reason at all why the wealthy classes of the people should be heavily taxed to provide municipal benefits to the poorer classes. It might seem a harsh thing to say, but if members would calmly consider the whole circumstances, he thought they would agree with him.

Mr. Wacha: If there were no producers there would be no wealth.

The Commissioner: I quite agree with that remark, but what possible bearing it has on the argument I altogether fail to see.

Mr. Wacha: It is your own argument.

The Commissioner: Because the masses are the producers, and if there are no producers, there would be no wealth. You argue that the wealthy should pay municipal benefits to the poor, then we might ask why should not the wealthy pay for the entire maintenance of the poor.

Mr. Wacha: This is an argument *ad hominem*.

The Commissioner, continuing, said that the wealthy man was just as much a producer as the poorer man the only difference being that the one produced with his brain and the other with his hands, it was only just that they should both bear, their fair share of taxation. He would now speak of the budget itself. He had already pointed out that their ordinary sources of income were increasing very slowly indeed, some were almost at a stand still. They must take care not to reckon upon extraordinary sources of income, and he felt sure that in making that remark he would have the sympathies of all classes of critics with him. Accidental or casual sources of revenue must not be taken into consideration when making a forecast of what the result of the future was to be. Turning to the summary of Expenditure, it would be seen that the Corporation and the Standing Committee's establishments remained practically in *statu quo* and so did his own establishment, if an increase of one rupee in the pay of his own havildar were excepted which increase he hoped the Corporation would allow. (Laughter.)

The Corporation had already sanctioned the establishment for the new offices, with the exception of the electric lighting, and that establishment was not to be entertained until they had occupied the offices and had had some experience of the necessity for it. That portion of the budget would he hoped be passed on that understanding. The wishes of the Corporation would of course be attended to. No part of the establishment would be entertained until the Corporation gave a distinct sanction to the lighting of the offices. In the Assessment and Collection Department, there was an increase of about Rs. 12,000, which was entirely due to the necessity of printing the Assessment books, which had not been printed since 1886-87. There was an amendment on the paper to reduce the charge of printing the books to Rs. 5,000. He did not know what the purport of that amendment was. Was it to be understood that they were to print the assessment book at a cost of Rs. 5,000 only. If so, he might tell them that it could not be done for less than Rs. 15,000. He found after the budget had been passed by the Standing Committee that the assessor, had neglected to include, the items relating to water tax and the halalkhore cess, so that instead of costing Rs. 15,000 the printing of the book was estimated to cost Rs. 25,000. He was sure that he would get a cheer—not an ironical one—from the gentleman on his right when he said that under these circumstances he was distinctly of opinion that the game was not worth the candle and that the item had better be struck out altogether, and he hoped the chairman of the Standing Committee would submit a motion to that effect when the matter was under consideration. If that amount were deleted, the expenditure of the Assessment Department would show a saving as compared with the last year. In the Refund and License Department there was a saving, and in the Fire Brigade there was also a heavy saving. He here reminded the Corporation that last year he made a variety of promises, and although his personal reputation was not in issue, he might point out the extent to which he had redeemed those promises. Amongst other things he had promised to endeavour to reduce the Fire Brigade tax from three-quarters to half per cent., and he was sure the Corporation would be exceedingly glad that he had been able to redeem that promise. The Fire Brigade tax was one which they had no right by law to levy at a rate which would produce more than was needed for existing requirements. With regard to the Engineering and Public Health Departments he had fairly well fulfilled promises he had made last year. With regard to the Engineer's Budget, the Chairman of the Standing Committee had referred to the increases in drainage and water-works branches. One most important increase in the Drainage Department had been made in order that they might have the same means of getting house connections made by private owners cleaned in the same way as those laid down by the Municipality. It had been a constant matter of complaint to the Corporation that private owners had to go through a peculiarly long and tedious process before they could get their connections in proper order when once they got out of order. The Committee had, therefore, budgetted for a small staff of halalkhores, which might possibly have to be increased in future years with a view to keeping connections made by private owners in proper order. That increase would no doubt commend itself to the Corporation. Then the Corporation would doubtless take not of the fact that of sixty-six halalkhores, who formed the increase in the drainage budget, thirty-five were only a nominal increase they having been transferred from the Health to the Drainage Department. As to the establishment of the Pumping Station at Love Grove, although it had already been sanctioned by the Corporation, there was, he saw, an amendment on the agenda paper to reduce it by the pay of the superintending engineer and also of an unfortunate mali and caretaker, who though entered in the schedule for the first time had been employed at Mr. Vurjeewandas's bungalow ever since the Municipality had an interest in it. Why, he asked, should the poor man be abolished, because they had been for the first time honest enough to inform the Corporation of his employment. They must have a man in charge of the bungalow and compound, and he had no doubt the Corporation would continue his services. The establishment, with these exceptions, was almost the same as hitherto; but for the first time they had called their employes by their right names, instead of lumping them together under inappropriate designations. According to law they would be bound to have two men at the station holding the necessary engineering certificate. At present they had only one, but they must have another with the new engines, and it was intended to give that man not only the charge of the Pumping Station but also the charge of the Workshops. The whole arrangement had been already reported and sanctioned. The water-works budget showed a large number of increases as well as decreases, but it would be seen that, although the full charge of Tansa had come upon them, they had only called for a total increase of Rs. 2,914. The Budget estimate for the coming year was Rs. 2,99,000, against Rs. 2,97,000 the previous year, and therefore, they had managed to finance the Tansa Water-Works for practically the same sum as they had during the current year. Mr. Ackworth then referred to the question of lighting his remarks on which we have already reported.

It should be five instead of two years.

The Commissioner, proceeding, said the budget estimate was Rs. 24,000 less a year in spite of the fact that they proposed to raise a loan of fifty lakhs. He hoped the Corporation had not forgotten that they had improved their position in the matter of debt by the concessions granted by the Government of India as to repayment of the Vehar and Tansa loans, which amounted nearly to one and a quarter lakh a year, and he hoped they would excuse a certain amount of self-congratulation on his part. A similar concession with regard to Tulsi was before the Government, and if it was granted they would have a further saving of Rs. 134,000. But supposing Government refused to sanction a term of more than thirty years for Tulsi, they would still get a saving of Rs. 1,04,000. If they did consent, it would be his happy lot to have effected a saving in the annual charges for debt considerably over two lakhs of rupees. He did not wish to detain the Corporation on the Loan Works Budget as that must be taken up when the proper time arrived. The water works part of it was not rife for discussion. It was before a Committee and until the Committee made its report he did not suppose the Corporation would seriously consider it. The sewerage works were, he thought, most emergent. A reply had come from Government as to the Colaba outfall declining to alter their decision, and he earnestly hoped the Colaba sewerage might now be undertaken. It was with the greatest difficulty he would be able to induce Government to hold their hand under section 245 of the Act giving them power to prohibit the outfall of any sewer. The one which discharged to the south of the Gun-Carriage basin had been protested against once and again by the Port Trust and the Railway Company, and he believed the latter contemplated endeavouring to obtain an injunction against the Municipality. Government had asked him to show cause why the drain should not be closed. It drained 216 houses, and it was of the greatest moment that he should be able to persuade Government to hold their hand and not enforce the section he had already referred to. If they would not, he did not know what would be the result. As far as he could see the people of Middle and Lower Colaba would have to decamp for the place would be flooded with sewerage. The Port Trustees and Railway has misconceived the matter. They seemed to think the drain was only used for the discharge of the contents of cesspool carts. As a matter of fact, their contents were but a small portion of the total volume, only 12,000 gallons against over two lakhs of gallons. But beyond all doubt the drain should be diverted, and diverted by the construction of a proper sewerage system. The Corporation had been asked to sanction the sewering of Colaba, under the Shone system, and he hoped that they would agree to do so, for the more he learned the more sure he was that it was the best they could adopt. Mr. Ault, of the firm of Shone and Ault, was going to Karachi, and it was suggested that they might ask him to come to Bombay and give them an estimate of sewering Colaba from that firm. They had sewered Rangoon, and, he heard, were to sewer Karachi. He should like to see Colaba and other parts of the city in their hands. In conclusion, he said he hoped the Corporation would bear in mind that when dealing with proposals for the reduction of taxation the regular and normal income of the Corporation was what they had to think of, and this was scarcely increasing at all, and still they were face to face with an annual deficit of three lakhs. He was not responsible for the deficit, although in some newspapers he had been held responsible for the Tansa works and the Government demand for police charges. He had been held up to public contumely as if he were really responsible. He wished he could claim the honour of being responsible for the Tansa works but there was a gentleman present who was really responsible for the works which had contributed to the deficit. But the Corporation had passed a vote of thanks to him on account of it, and it was a noble responsibility, and one which he would have been proud to share. It was because the Tansa Works were constructed and the Government had made demands for Police charges that the deficit existed, and this was not a casual or accidental but a normal demand which would continue. The deficit was one which must be made up out of savings in normal expenditure and increases in the regular revenue. It could not be dealt with on casual or accidental income, or savings. It was delusive to represent to the Corporation that they had in the current year a better revenue by two and a half lakhs than was budgetted, for two and a quarter lakhs of that revenue was due to casual and accidental causes which could not be depended on in the future. He regretted that their regular sources of revenue had not shown better results, but while there was no cause to be exultant there was on the other hand no cause to be despondent. The regular sources of income were no doubt increasing, and would increase, but only by slow degrees. The increase would be in proportion to the expansion and increased prosperity of the city, but not by leaps and bounds, nor could a lucky sale of low-bought paper at high rates be looked upon as any part of such anticipated increase, and it was this which had floated them so high in the current year. He begged them not to reckon such fortuitous returns as this, but in saying so he must not be understood as doubting what he firmly believed that the revenues of the Corporation rested upon a firm and stable basis and were growing and would grow and expand with the growth, the expansion and the prosperity of Bombay. (Loud applause.)

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 6.

The New Year began in the usual Belgaum way. No one saw any reason for being festive, all went their own quiet ways. Some few turned out early enough for the first church service. Others appeared at the 11 a.m. parade service. Nothing unusually bright occurred at any of the services, and the church had been denuded of whatever decorations were indulged in on Christmas Day. In short, the day of the year began and ended exactly in the same prosaic way as any other Sunday in the year. On Monday, the 2nd January, the Proclamation parade was held, a larger number of troops, than has been in Belgaum for years, was present, owing to the late addition of a wing of the 7th Madras Infantry. The General being away, Colonel Simpson, of the 7th, commanded. The troops looked bright and brisk. The Artillery, as usual, in the march-past looking as if men and carriages were all cut out of the same piece of iron, so steadily and evenly was the march done. I noticed some of the gun carriages were painted khaki colour. I wonder is it heresy to remark that they looked just as if the mud of ages had been allowed to accumulate on them. The unpainted carriages certainly looked incomparably better. The N.-C. O.s of the Battery gave their quadrille party on the 4th, and all agree in pronouncing it to have been an unqualified success. On the 3rd the Massed Bands played at the gardens, and the crowds that collected to hear the music showed how keenly appreciated it was. Yesterday all doubts as to the burlesques being "pure fiction" were laid at rest, by large posters being freely distributed all over the station. "Go. up too late" is the title of the said burlesque, and its author's name "Nagenod Semaj." A name that smacks of the Salvation Army titles, reads backwards "James Donegan," the backward reading, I venture to suggest, being the true one. From the list of the *dramatis personæ* one may safely predict, that the hall-mark of success, will attach itself to Belgaum's first original burlesques, and that Belgaum will have a rare histrionic treat on the 26th and 30th of this month.

SLIPPERY STATE OF THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Surely those who water our roads are in league with the horn doctors and carriage-builders as the road between the foot of Malabar Hill and the Post Office, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, is about as slippery as the "slides" at home at this season of the year! I would more particularly draw attention to the turn at the Churney Road Crossing and over the same. If the waterman wished it to be more conducive to tumble up a horn, I do not believe he could improve upon it. A little judicious thought in watering the said road would be an improvement.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Malabar Hill, Jan. 10.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The following is the text of a Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Currency Association, on Saturday, and addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, with a request that it be forwarded to the Secretary of State:—

As it seems certain that the deliberation of the International Monetary Conference will end without any practical result being arrived at, and that in consequence, as the statements of the American delegates leave no room to doubt, America will shortly suspend State purchases of silver, the gold price of that metal must necessarily continue to fall. The Secretary of State for India should, therefore, be urged by Government to sanction the immediate closing of the Mints against the free coinage of silver, reserving that privilege for Government alone, and to refuse the sale of Council, Bills under a certain fixed rate.

Unless these protective measures be speedily adopted it is anticipated that the Government of India will soon be involved in deeper financial troubles, that the present disorganised condition of trade will be intensely aggravated, and the financial and commercial relations with gold-using countries reduced to absolute confusion.

This branch of the Indian Currency Association is distinctly of opinion that no insurmountable difficulty can arise from the immediate closing of the Mints to the public, and that to do so is the only rational remedy for the present ruinous position. The longer this action is delayed the greater the difficulties that will arise. Already the abnormally large shipments of silver in transit to India and the large contracts reported to have been made in London for the delivery of silver some months forward at rates considerably under the existing market rate, unmistakably indicate that practical authoritative opinion views the future of silver with grave alarm; and that the closing of India's mints is considered inevitable.

India is believed to be the only country whose mints are now open to the unrestricted coinage of silver, and as the markets for the metal are notoriously in the hands of bold speculators the disturbing fluctuations are not likely to be less frequent and violent than hitherto, and are certain to be maintained so long as India continues to keep her mints open as at present.

By adopting the course proposed India will be able to wait composedly till Western Nations make up their minds as to what course they mean to permanently follow.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

Her Majesty's Troopship Euphrates, Captain A C B Bromley, will sail to-day for England, with the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment and details, consisting of 37 officers, 13 ladies, 15 officers' children, 1,120 men rank-and-file, 62 women and 126 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col A B Harvey, 5th Lancers
Brig-Surg Lt-Col J R Greenhill, Med Staff
Lt-Col and Mrs M Fawkes and 2 children, R Irish Fus
Lt-Col and Mrs D J Kinder, Devonshire Regt
Lt-Col C F Thompson, 7th Hussars
Maj and Mrs G E B Beale-Brown and child, 13th Hussars
Maj C H Smith, Somerset
Capt R D Pyrke, York L I
Surg-Capt and Mrs R J A Durant and 5 children, Med Staff
Surg-Capt N Manders, Med Staff
Capt H D'Oyly, Devonshire Regt
Capt C E W Macdonald, I S Corps
Surg-Capt H H Brown, Med Staff
Capt A O White, Scottish Rifles
Capt M L Carleton, R A
Capt G F Holland, R Munster Fus
Capt and Mrs V A Richards, Devonshire Regt
Capt N J Goodwyn, Devonshire Regt
Capt and Mrs J C Thorp, RA
Capt and Mrs J H Smith and 4 children, Ordnance Dept
Lt R S Rustom, Devonshire Regt
Lt E R Gordon, 2nd Dra Gds
Lt A H N Taylor, I S Corps
Lt and Mrs A R Burlton and 2 children, I S Corps
Lt J O Travers, Devonshire Regt
Lt W B Lauder, Devonshire Regt
Lt C H Bennett, Worc Regt
Lt C H B Clark, I S Corps
Lt B Logan, Devonshire Regt
Lieut F E Nixon, R A
Lieut Qr-Mr and Mrs C Birch and 2 children, Devonshire Regt
Lieut E E C Dalgliesh, 1st Dorset
Lieut J G Lowndes, North Lanc Regt
2nd Lieut E T Carwithen, I S Corps
2nd Lieut F J N Chichester, K O S Borderers
2nd Lt F Caswell, 1st Derby Regt
Sister of Lt C J Wimberley, I S Corps
Widow of Capt A G Davidson, I S Corps

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Progress is being made by our troops in the Lushai country, but as yet the operations have only been preliminary ones. A large gathering of Chiefs has been arranged for, at which, it is hoped, that several submissions will be made, and then those who refuse to submit will be proceeded against. The friendly Lushais are said to be greatly delighted with the bag-pipes, and this is not to be wondered at for there is a marked resemblance between the "skirl," of the pipes and the tone of some native instruments, particularly the snake charmer's pipe. The only thing is that the native instruments lack the vigour and warlike tone of the Highland music.

Mr. Henry Scott, of the Royal Sussex Regiment while out riding on Thursday morning in the paper-chase at Calcutta, was thrown from his horse and dislocated his collar-bone. Mr. Scott is now under treatment at the local General Hospital.

Persons sentenced to transportation may in future be sent to the Central Jails at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Furrukhabad, and Bareilly.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 31st December, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 77,578, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,23,219. Other earnings (estimated), Rs. 12,271, making altogether Rs. 2,13,068, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 253-10-5. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,42,493-1-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 169-10-2.

Riding is the great sport in Calcutta just now in the mornings, says the local paper, and in the fine bracing weather we are having nothing could be more enjoyable or exhilarating. On the race-course between seven and eight, and indeed all over the maidan, the number of horsemen and horsewomen is very striking.

Chittagong District—as distinct from the Division—is to be transferred to Assam as soon as the settlement operations now in progress have been concluded; consideration of the question of making over the whole Division to Assam is deferred for a time.

The extradition of Monte Carlo Wells is not likely to take place for some time. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, he will first be charged there under the name of Wilwells, for swindling, "by selling shares in the Beck-sur-Mer Tramway Company." One of the victims, who suspected Wells to be the man, has, it is said, seen and identified him. Under these circumstances Wells will be first prosecuted in France, and should he be convicted, will have to undergo a term of imprisonment there before he is taken to England.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the recent Labour Convention in Philadelphia, is a cigar-maker, and the Vice-President, Mr. P. J. McGuire, is a carpenter. The delegates included two coloured men. The American Federation of Labour, under whose auspices the Convention was held, is in a sense an offshoot from the Knights of Labour. It seceded on the question of the local independence of the branches. The Unions connected with the Federation manage their affairs without interference, and the General Executive Council has no administrative power over them.

There is something suspicious about the number of applications for minor public posts in Germany. The "Cologne Gazette" announces that the authorities of a little village in Wurtemberg recently advertised for a man who was to combine the functions of night watchman, rural policeman, forestman, and road repairer. The salary was to be the magnificent sum of 180 marks a year, or something less than 9l. sterling, or 2l. 5s. a quarter. Nevertheless, there were no fewer than twenty-two postulants for the place. It is surmised that perhaps there are some mysterious perquisites more valuable than the salary.

A new dodge for robbing post offices has been discovered by a lawyer's clerk at Prague. This man invented a bolt which could be readily fixed to a door. Armed with one of these he went to the post office and managed to fix it on the door on the outside without attracting any notice. He then went inside, picked up a bundle of registered letters containing valuables amounting to thousands of florins and ran out of the door, which he instantly bolted. Necessarily some little delay took place before those inside could get the door open, and in the meantime the thief made good his escape. In the end, however, he was captured and the letters were recovered.

The interest which is always felt in the sea lion at the Zoological Gardens will probably not be diminished by an elaborately ingenious attempt, on the part of a Dutch naturalist, Dr. Oudemans, to prove that our old familiar friend the sea serpent is a giant sea lion. The most sallient points about a sea lion when swimming are as was the case also with the white rabbit in "Alice," his ears and whiskers. The sea serpent appears to be endowed with these useful appendages which are denied to any reptile. The large Patagonian sea lion at the Zoo has been with us for a good long time; if it continues in the right path, it will get to be a great deal larger than it is now; and then, allowing for the ordinary amount of exaggeration which is always conceded to the traveller, the sea lion, with its mane and arched neck and undulating body, would pass muster with any ship's crew for a genuine sea serpent.

Some Americans, it appears, are desirous of having a national poet laureate, and a New York paper has accordingly solicited suggestions from a number of American journalists and authors. Mr. Stephen Fiske advocates the claims of Mr. William Winter, the distinguished dramatic critic and agreeable versifier, and declares himself in favour of a national poet laureate, to be appointed by the President, after a public competition; to hold office for life under the Civil Service rules, and to be paid a salary equal to a one-thousand dollar clerkship. The majority of the votes, however, were cast for the venerable Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The first result of the experimental farm at Asmara (Africa) directed by Signor Franchetti, on behalf of the Italian Government, is good. An acre of shallow stony soil was shown with 172lb. avoirdupois of native barley and yielded 2,200lb. A superfices of 1,000 square metres sown with 4½lb. of lentils per acre yielded about 2,200lb. per acre. The same space sown with 35lb. of Neapolitan beams per acre yielded more than 4,400lb. per acre. A superfices of 4,000 square metres sown with native grain yielded 6,600lb. per acre. The soil had been manured. The result of the cultivation of Italian corn and of some varieties of oats at Asmara, Jura, and Godofelassi will be shortly known.

Some interesting news of "The Donna" is furnished by the author of "Charles Lowder" in the November number of "Longman." Few now need to be told that "The Sisters' Pudden Board," as the poor people call it, is the truck called "The Donna," laden with hot food, which takes its station daily for an hour under London Bridge, there to sell portions of soup and pudding for one half penny each to the hundreds of poor unemployed men who besiege the truck from twelve to one. The cost price of each portion is, it appears, a penny the other half of the penny being provided by the subscriptions sent to "Longman's" editor. Many touching stories are related of "The Donna's" poor customers, chiefly gathered at the "Friend in Need" Night Refuge, which grew out of the original simple notion of the truck, and has now an offshoot of its own in the shape of the "Labour Home" opened at the beginning of this year in Burford-news, Edgware-road. At first the refuge was entirely free, but last year it was found better to charge the nominal sum of threepence for a supper of soup and bread, and a breakfast of cocoa and bread, the beds remaining free. A number of cases are, however, admitted free.

At the Marylebone police court, on Dec. 21, Molla Bux, Nabie Bux, and Svah Deen, three Indian gentlemen, of 39, Camden-road, were summoned for pretending to be physicians or doctors of medicine. It appeared that the first-named defendant was an oculist, the others being his assistants. An undertaking having been given that they would not call themselves "doctors," and would carry on their business in a legitimate way, the summons was dismissed.

CENSUS PROBLEMS.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

But this extraordinary pressure on the land is, as I have pointed out, purely local, and does not affect more than one-sixth of the population with which we are dealing. There is this, too, to be considered, that the tracts in question lie, the one entirely, the other very nearly, within the zone which I have described above as that of certain rainfall, or as certain as that factor in the well-being of the community is likely to be in the tropics, so that relatively to other and less fortunately situated tracts, these congested districts may be, if not lightly, at least not excessively, burdened. The main crop there is rice, not only the most prolific of the cereals, but that which is most responsive to the minute care in cultivation which is available with so many hands depending upon it. Besides, in the deltaic tracts there is a large fishing industry, and though the old notion that a fishing population is always highly prolific may be exploded, there is no reason to doubt the efficiency of the occupation in supplementing the food stock of those who are already in the world to take advantage of it. In the north-westerly group, again, where fishing is not a general calling, we have special branches of agriculture of a highly remunerative nature in great vigour. Indigo plantations in some parts, opium in others, and tobacco in most, afford a pleasant and profitable variation from the ordinary routine of pulse and cereals. Finally, in the first group of these districts there is no famine record at all, and in the more northerly group the last scarcity was in 1865, on one side of the river, and in 1874 to the eastwards; and as the normal cycle of non-famine years is said only to extend to about a dozen, we must not deny to this tract the title of fortunate. I will now take another illustration of the insufficiency of the evidence afforded by the density of population alone as to the material condition of the tract. The northern portion of the strip of coast land between the Ghauts and the Indian Ocean is a good instance. Here, as I have pointed out, the rainfall is heavy and regular, and the temperature and relative humidity the same as in the Bengal delta. But, in place of an alluvial plain, we have here a broken country, where the soil lodges only in depressions between ridges of basalt rock. Instead of two rainy seasons, the whole fall of the year is precipitated in three months. There are no large fields of rice, as on the other side of India, but a coarse variety of this grain is extensively cultivated in small patches, whilst the sides of the hills are terraced out into beds of a light millet almost wherever there is room for a hoe to be worked. The harvest, therefore, is over with the rain, and there is little or no second or winter crop. The density of population here is about 250 persons per mile, and in the district where it rises to 280, there is little doubt that the pressure is more severe than in the tracts we considered above, with their 790. I pass on to a wider tract, in which the conditions are very different, but the inference to be drawn is much the same. In the east Deccan and the portions of the Madras plains that lie along and below the eastern edge of the plateau, we find the maximum of seasonal uncertainty with a comparatively narrow field of occupation. This tract lies at the extreme edge of the two main currents of rain-bearing wind, so that a very slight weakness in either, which may not even be felt in the centre of its course, narrows the latter to such an extent as to deprive the unfortunate outskirts of the requisite minimum fall on which their sowings depend. The winter rain, again, is still more scanty, and the best soil—which is, I may say, very good—is of a sort in which water is found only at a very great depth, so that well-irrigation is beyond the reach of those who are not able to undertake the expense of deep borings. The bulk of the soil, however, is of a light description, mainly dependent on the rainfall, and often not rich enough for second cropping, though the practice of well-sinking is rapidly increasing, under State aid and encouragement. The mean density varies between 150 in the north and 122 in the south-east of the tract, and probably the pressure thus indicated is not far from equivalent to that of four times the number on the soil of the lower Gangetic plain.

I turn now to a more pleasant state of things, where circumstances are far less hard for the masses. The plains of the Central Provinces, for instance, with their continuation along the Taptitvalley, show a density of about 160, and except at the western extremity of the tract, the mean rate for India is never reached. It is for the most part within a zone of regular rainfall, but as the country is one of the latest acquisitions in India proper, its development is as yet little, so to speak, beyond infancy; so that the pressure on the land is comparatively very light. In Khandiesh and parts of Berar, where there was the great stimulus of the cotton trade to attract settlers, as well as to increase the prosperity of the former inhabitants, the margin of cultivation has, of course, risen, but still the room for expansion is considerable. Take Assam, again. This province is divided into three distinct portions, far more clearly defined than in most of the Indian areas of the size. The southern valley, that of the Surma, is practically a part of lower Bengal, and presents all the characteristics of the latter province. If it be excluded, the specific population of Assam, which, as a whole, reaches 112, will be reduced to 76 per square mile. The second, and most important division, is that of the Brahmaputra valley, or Assam proper. Here the highest district density is but 173 as compared with nearly 400 in Sylhet, across the central ridge between the two valleys. Inspite of the immigration to the tea estates, the pressure gradually decreases as we approach the eastern frontier, and tends to fall to the level of that found in the third division—the hill tracts, where the distribution is irregular, depending as it does on fortuitous circumstances affecting the wild tribes that at present are the chief, or, in part, the only inhabitants. With its certain rainfall and great river system, Assam has never known famine, though its climate is not very favourable to the foreign immigration, for which there is still scope. Passing northwards we find in the Punjab an average density of 188 per square mile, composed of very various elements. The great plains of the south-west, for instance, with no more than 60 or 70 to the mile, may be, and in parts really are, as densely populated relatively to the means of subsistence as the sub-montane tracts with from 600 to 700, for the greater portion of their area is dependent entirely on the introduction of means of irrigation for its colonisation. Where such means exist there is little hesitation on the part of the neighbouring population in taking advantage of them. I may mention that a very important new system of canals has recently been taken in hand, and the first distribution of lands that come within the area of its influence is a task which was entrusted to the officer who was in charge of the census operations of the province, Mr. Maclagan, of the Civil Service. As for the rest of the Punjab, it appears that there is only a tract along the base of the line of hills forming the outworks of the Himalayas in which any marked congestion of the population has taken place up to the present time; and as the area only awaiting facilities for irrigation to be occupied is very large, and the irrigatigon itself is from snow-fed rivers, and thus more certain than in the most of the rest of India, the pressure may be said to be insignificant. With the Punjab we naturally take Sindh, since the great feature of both is the "Father of Rivers," as the Indus is called by the reverential amongst the population which depends upon it. In the lower part of the Nile, which it resembles too in its independence of its course it plays the part for tribuiaries after it has left the land of the Five Rivers. Sindh, like Egypt, is practically rainless, except for the casual charity of the last moments of the dying monsoon, which benefits the delta. The inundation, with its extension by means of canals, is what maintains the country throughout the valley proper, leaving only the higher ground on the edge of the desert to depend on rain. It is obvious, therefore, that so long as the canal system is efficient there need be no question of undue pressure of population, as the density, which averages only 60 per mile, varies from 23 in the eastern or unirrigated portion to less than 100 in the rich district of Shikarpur, and reaches only 101 at its maximum, in Hyderabad.

In the North-West Provinces we find a high average density, but considerable local variety. Beginning with the Himalayan tracts of Kumaon and British Garhwal, where there are only from 60 to 80 persons to the square mile, there are but seven districts out of forty-nine with a density below the average of British India. Of these last, those that are not in or immediately below the northern range are situated in the hilly country that confines the province on the south and south-west. The next group is situated in the west, between the Jumna and the Ganges, and though the average density is here more than 400, special circumstances tend to raise the pressure, relatively to the capabilities of the soil, to nearly that of the twenty-nine more fortunate districts to the east and in the centre of the plain, where a population of 600 per square mile lives and thrives. Taking the provinces as a whole, Oudh returns a density of 522, and the rest of 436. In Madras, one portion of which I have already described as amongst the unlucky tracts, the average of 252 persons per mile is far more typical of the whole than that of Upper India. The districts which we may call sparsely populated, taking the density as absolute and not in relation to the fertility of the tract, are but five, with four others just below the general mean of 230. In the other direction, too, the divergence is equally small, as there are only two in the category of thickly peopled districts. One of these is situated in the Cauveri delta, where there is a good system of rice irrigation by canals. The other is along the western coast, where the full force of the south-west current is received, so that the return of the soil is nearly certain. On the whole, the thinly peopled tracts may be said to be confined to the north of the province, and the denser to the south. The last tract on which I have to comment is that included in the two main divisions of Burma, where the term density, apart from its relative sense, is scarcely applicable. The highest rate is about 160 per square mile, and in eleven of the thirty-five districts amounts to less than 23. Some of these are mainly hill tracts, occupied by wild tribe whose standard of living is not very exacting on the soil. Elsewhere reclamation from forest or swamp is in progress as the population expands, and in none, even in the delta of the Irrawadi, where the greatest density is to be found, is there at present any symptom of congestion. Nor in a rice-growing country, with an average population of 35 per square mile in Upper Burma and of 53 in the rest of the province, is any to be expected for some time to come. With the specific population of the Native States I may deal more summarily. The highest pressure is found in the two States that bound the Malabar coast on the south, Travancore and Cochin, where it nearly reaches 400 per mile. The actual density along the coast must be far higher, as the State of Travancore contains a considerable area of hill and forest, with a very sparse population, as is the case with the neighbouring British district. In both cases, however, the climatic and other natural advantages of the tract are sufficient to enable the produce to keep pace, at all events up to the present time, with the population, and there is little complaint of congestion. We then come, *longo intervallo*, to Baroda, with its 290 to the mile. This State is a part of the most fertile portion of the west of India, and in a good deal of the British territory surrounding it we find a density of over 500. In no other large State or collection of States does the average density reach 184, or the mean for India, though that figure is of course surpassed in many smaller areas under the rule of the Chiefs of the country. But, as I have had occasion to remark before, it is brought down by the western portions of Rajputana, with a density, if I may use the term, of 7 per mile in Jesalmer, by the 30 in Kashmir, the 70 in the hilly little States of the Central Provinces, with but little more in the like areas under the Government of Bengal and in the hill and desert States of the Punjab. In the two large States of Hyderabad and Mysore we find an average population of 140 and 177 per mile respectively. A considerable portion of both falls within the zone of uncertain rainfall, and Mysore especially has not yet quite recovered the loss of population resulting from the prolonged scarcity of 1876-77, which affected all but the western edge of the State.

(*To be continued.*)

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM CROP.

The following is the final memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season, 1892-93. The (estimates being up to 20th December:—

The appended statement shows the area and outturn under sesame in all parts of the Presidency including Native States.

The general increase is due to late sowings made after submission of the second forecast. The slight decrease observable in Broach and Belgaum may be ascribed to removal of spoiled crop from the ground.

The grand total shows 803,000 acres as against 672,000 acres of the second forecast. This area is about equally divided between British territory and Native States including Baroda. The figures for the Native States cannot be compared with the average for want of statistics of past years. In the British districts the area is 18 and 4 per cent. above last year's area and average. This increase is due to extended sowings in the Deccan and Karnatak encouraged by timely sowing rain following last year's scarcity. The total outturn, though not fully reported, will be greater than last year's but not quite up to expectation, the late heavy rain damaging the early crop while maturing for harvest and also in places injuring the seed and seedlings of the late crop.

Gujarat.—Area 65,000 acres. or 18 and 9 per cent. below last year's area and average. The rain of September in which month the crop is generally sown was excessive for sowings and damaged the young crop where sown. Outturn middling being estimated at from 7 annas in Ahmedabad to 9 annas in Surat.

Gujarat States.—Area 372,000 acres or about 11 per cent. above last year's area. The increase is mainly confined to Kathiawar where sowing rain was seasonable. Kathiawar has 68 per cent. of the sesame area of Gujarat States and practically determines the condition of the crop for these States. On the whole the season has been good in Kathiawar, fair in Baroda and Cutch and indifferent elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 154,000 acres or about 23 and 17 per cent. above last year's area and average. The small decrease in Khandesh and in Malegaon (Nasik) is attributed to unseasonable sowing rain. Satara has an insignificant area. In the other three districts of the Deccan owing to favourable early rains the area has largely increased. In Khandesh and Nasik in spite of an early break in the monsoon and excessive later rain, the crop on the whole has yielded fairly well. In Ahmednagar and Sholapur late rain did considerable damage and the outturn is only middling. The Poona crop has escaped serious damage and has yielded an average harvest.

In the Deccan States.—Area is small (3,600 acres) and the condition does not differ from that of the neighbouring British districts.

Karnatak.—Area 58,000 acres; nearly 4½ times last years' area and about 77 per cent. above average, the increase being due to the same cause as in the Deccan. Except in three talukas of Bijapur, where the crop was damaged by excessive rain, excellent results were anticipated; but the heavy October rain intervened, damaging the crop seriously in Bijapur, the principal sesame growing district of the province and here the outturn is estimated at 4 annas. For Belgaum and Dharwar the estimates are 10 annas.

The Karnatak States.—With 13,000 acres, are on the same footing as the British districts.

Kokan.—Area 24,000 acres or nearly up to last year's area but 14 per cent. below average; the decrease probably due to ordinary rotation and mostly in Kolaba. The crop suffered from the late heavy rain, particularly in Ratnagiri where the outturn is middling. In Thana and Kolaba, the outturn is estimated at 12 and 13 annas respectively.

The Konkan States.—Have 7,000 acres and have shared the adverse effects of the season with the neighbouring British districts.

Sind.—Area 104,000 acres or slightly above las year's area, but about 16 per cent. below average. The slight increase is confined to Karachi and Hyderabad where favourable sowing rain induced cultivators to put more land under this crop. In Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar the decrease is attributed to insufficiency of water and on the Upper Sind Frontier to preference given to more profitable crops. The outturn will be considerably below average. Blight and insects injured the crop in Karachi, adverse weather and insufficiency of water in Hyderabad and caterpillars in Thar and Parkar.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, JAN. 10.

Yesterday's observations show a rapid barometric fall in Chaman and a brisk fall in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana; elsewhere the changes are small. Readings are highest in the Central parts of the country and lowest in Malabar and Ceylon. Winds are a little changed and fairly normal in direction, but the force is high at Negapatam and fresh in several southern and western stations. The temperature has risen in North-West India and fallen elsewhere. A cold wave is advancing towards the eastwards, the coolest place being Hoshangabad, where a deficiency of ten degrees is apparent. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-two degrees at Colombo and Tinnevelly to forty-nine at Rawalpindi, and below the normal average in all provinces except in Madras and Bombay. The maxima exceed ninety in Colombo, Mangalore and Coimbatore; but only sixty-one in Ludhiana. No rain anywhere, and the weather is fine; but a fresh depression is advancing across Baluchistan, and cloudy weather is likely to advance to the north-west to-morrow, perhaps, followed by rain.

An ode, of which the following lines are a part has been written by Mr. Swinburne to be set to music for the opening of the new building of the Royal College of Music, which is intended to take place in the course of the coming summer:

Music, sister of sunrise, and herald of life to be,
Smiled as dawn on the spirit of man, and the thrall was free.
Slave of nature and serf of time, the bondman of life and death,
Dumb with passionless patience that breathed but forlorn and reluctant breath,
Heard, beheld, and his soul made answer, and communed aloud with the sea.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that a marriage will take place in the spring between Mr. George Bancroft and Miss Hare, thus uniting two names which English playgoers will always remember with gratitude and pride.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, sitting in the Chancery Division, on December 17, dismissed, without costs (the costs of the liquidator to be costs in the winding-up) a petition presented by a creditor for the compulsory winding-up of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited), which is now being voluntarily wound up under the supervision of the Court.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AN important result of the recent congress at Brussels on criminal anthropology has been the discrediting of the so-called "criminal type." or habitual criminal. The person who was born a criminal, and must be one "nolens volens", was supposed to have a smaller capacity of skull than the average, a more retreating forehead, the back of the head large, the lower jaw very strong and pronounced, the ears often deformed, the hair coarse and thick, the beard scanty, and so forth. Dr. Tarnovski, of St. Petersburg, and Dr. Naecke, from a very large collection of data, maintained that there was no special peculiarity in the physique of criminals, male or female, and the general tendency of the papers read, and discussions on the subject, was to regard crime as the result of social and psychical rather than physical peculiarities. It is true that physical departures from the normal type are commoner among the criminal class than the rest of mankind, but no constant relationship between these and crime can be detected. Many criminals inherit a tendency to some form of mental irregularity, but many also "go to the bad" simply from deleterious personal and social influences. Society, it would appear, is far more to blame for their delinquencies than has been recognised, or at least, acknowledged, and if crime is to be stopped we must institute sounder moral teaching in schools, better systems of legal procedure, and an improved doctrine of punishment.

Professor Henry W. Parker, of Iowa College, United States, has endeavoured to account for the lines or "canals," on Mars by an hypothesis which Professor G. H. Darwin in a paper to the Royal Society in 1878, has employed to explain the general trend of the coast lines of continents and the uses of mountain ranges on the earth. Professor Darwin supposed that such "wrinkles" on the earth's crust were produced by the distortion of the earth's mass while viscous under the action of solar and lunar attraction, and Professor Parker attributes the parallel lines on Mars to a similar agency.

When Columbus reached the Bahamas he found a peaceable race of Indians dwelling there, who reported that a fiercer people," man-eating cannibals," often came to attack them from the other islands. The gentler natives were the Arawacks, the wilder were the Caribs. It is still an open question whether the Caribs came from South or from North America. Mr. Im Thurn, of British Guiana, recently argued that they had come from the north, and, after travelling by the Antilles, settled in South America west of the Orinoco, while the Arawacks also travelled from the north and settled in South America east of the Orinoco. On the other hand, a number of German anthropologists have shown that the Caribs had no villages north of Jamaica when Columbus reached the West Indies. The inhabitants of Cuba were Arawacks. Moreover, there are no traces of Carib or Arawack dialects in North America, but they are found in South America.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology, Cambridge, Mass., has been led by a Hispano-Mexican MS. found by her in Florence to the key of the Aztec calendar. According to her, the ancient Mexican cycle was 13,515 days, comprising 52 ritual years (less five days at the end of the cycle) of 260 days each, or 51 lunar years of 265 days each, based on nine moons or 37 solar years of 365 days each. At the end of the 51st lunar year 10 days were intercalated to bring the solar and lunar years in agreement to begin the new cycle from the same solar and lunar positions. The calendar is now on view in the Historical Exhibition, Madrid.

Kitasato, who discovered the bacillus which causes tetanus or lockjaw, has been trying the method of Pasteur in preventing the disease by inoculation. A number of guinea pigs and mice were infected with the bacillus by means of small splinters of wood inserted under the skin. Some of these were subsequently inoculated with the protective lymph and recovered from the disease, while the others died. The earlier the protective lymph was applied the better, and when the animals were inoculated with virus and lymph simultaneously no symptoms of tetanus developed themselves. The protective lymph used was the serum of a horse which had been artificially rendered proof against tetanus. The bacillus of tetanus can retain its power of producing the disease for a long time. A bit of wood extracted from the ankle of a child which had died of lockjaw was, after being kept for nearly eleven years, forced under the skin of a rabbit, which afterwards died of the disease.

A luminous fungus of Tahiti is worn by the native women in bouquets of flowers, and as an ornament to the hair or dress. It emits a light in the dark resembling that of a glow-worm, and lasting for about 24 hours after the plant has been gathered from the tree-trunk on which it flourishes. The fungus belongs to the section dimidiati of the genus Pleurotus, and has been called Pleurotus lux.

Mr. E. A. Floyer, of the Egyptian Telegraphs, has adduced evidence to show that the country between the Nile and the Red Sea once supported numerous trees in its valleys, which have disappeared owing to the camels having been allowed to eat up their leaves and the Arabs to make charcoal of their wood. The disappearance of spice and frankincense trees from Southern Arabia may be accounted for in a similar way. The thousands of chariots and horsemen which history ascribes to Palestine would also seem to imply a greater fertility than exists in that country now.

In a recent number of the "Revue Scientifique" M. Le Bon maintains that it is hopeless to try to force a European civilisation on lower races, unless in a form modified to suit their special peculiarities. He argues that what we call civilisation is the expression of certain modes of thought and feeling peculiar to each race, and that one race can never completely assimilate the civilisation of another unless it is modified. Islam in India, for example, is, he points out, no longer a monotheism but a polytheism, and in the same way Christianity among the European peoples has become changed from the original Semitic cult.

Dr. Dawson, in his "Geography of Canada," remarks that while many Indian names have been preserved they have undergone a change in pronunciation. In general the Indian names are descriptive of the locality; thus Quebec means "a straight or an obstruction;" Toronto "a tree in the water"; Winnipeg "muddy water"; Saskatchevan "rapid current." Niagara, we may add, was originally Oniagahra, "thunder of the waters"; hence Professor Forbes and his colleagues of the Catract Construction Company for utilising the Falls by electricity have agreed to speak of Niagahra, a prettier word which may again become the vogue in a generation which does not regard brevity as more important than euphony. Many of the Canadian towns have also risen on the site of old Indian villages, partly because the whites first called there for trade, and partly because the Indians chose their sites where lines of travel converged, or at portages and sheltered havens.

Large quantities of a white silk-cottony fibre fell from the "clouds" at Gainsville, Florida, during a heavy rain on September 20, and has turned out to be the web of a spider which abounds in the Gulf States. The young spiders migrate through the air on their webs, which, when wetted by the rain, adhere to each other, and fall to the ground. A similar occurrence took place at Valicita, Calaveras County, California, on November 16, 1892.

Mr. Joseph Thomson, the African traveller, proposes to call the British "sphere of influence" north of the Zambesi and west of Lake Nyassa by the name of "Livingstonia," and it is to be hoped this attempt to commemorate the great pioneer of African travel will be more successful than former ones.

One of the most curious amongst the many unique exhibits which will be found in the machinery department of the Chicago World's Fair, is a liliputian "high-pressure beam-engine," which was constructed principally of gold and silver by one Cyrus Chambers, junior, of Philadelphia, when he was, it is said, sixteen years of age. This ingenious piece of mechanism is composed of upwards of 150 pieces. The diameter of the cylinder is 1-16 inch; the length of stroke, 3-16 inch; the diameter of the flywheel, which will, it is mentioned, make 3,000 revolutions per minute, ⅝ inch. The cylinder cross-head and beam are of gold; while the boiler consists of five separate sheets of silver. It is not stated in how many holes the engine is jewelled. The screws which hold the several parts together are so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye. The engine, boiler, and chimney and the plate on which the whole rests, weigh 9 pennyweights and 10 grains—that is, less than half-an-ounce. This, the product of Mr. Chambers' youthful skill and patience, is claimed to be the smallest working-engine in the world. The worthy superintendent of the machinery hall pertaining to the great exhibition, Mr. Robinson, was instructed to place in the loggias of that building "such machinery of a monumental type as might be appropriate. He is wondering whether this treasure might not find a more fitting show-place contiguous to the main entrance.

As the contract for the metal has now been placed, it may be expected that work on the great tower at Wembley Park, London, will shortly be proceeded with. The erection, which is to eclipse anything of the kind that has ever been attempted, is to be entirely constructed of steel, which is to be furnished by the Stockton Malleable Iron Company. It will be 1,150 feet high above the base, which will rise 162 feet above the level of the ground, and it will, therefore, exceed by some 150 feet the height of Mons. Eiffel's celebrated Parisian structure. Messrs. Heenan and Froude, of Manchester, are building the tower.

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Tennyson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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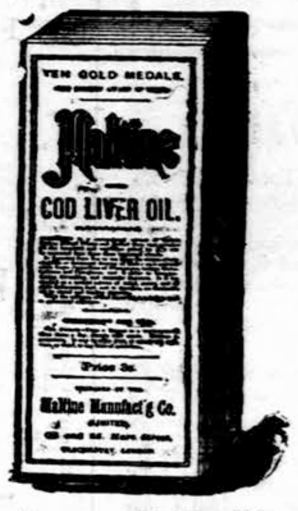

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All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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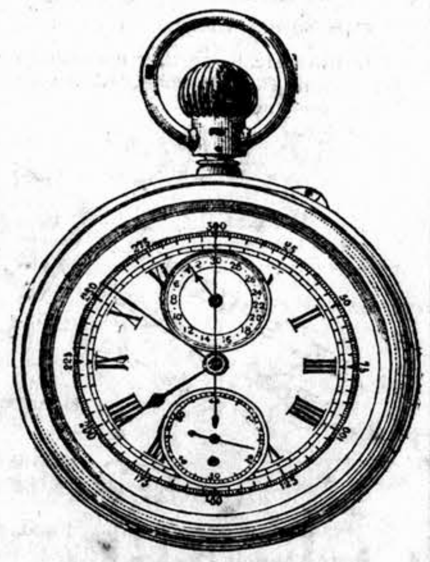

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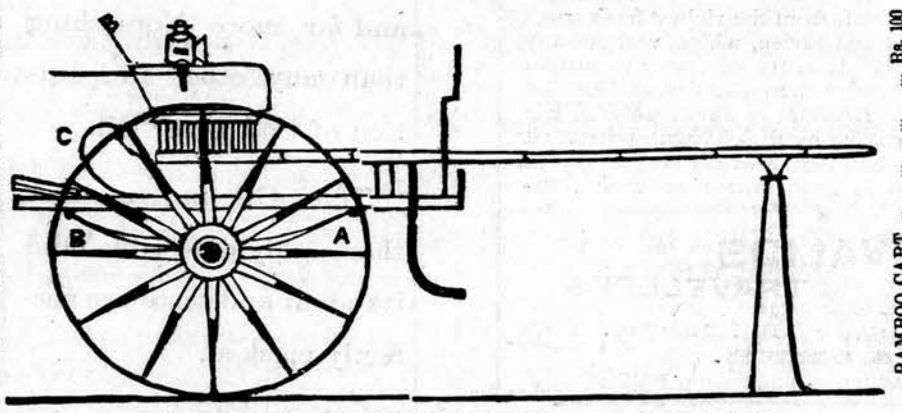

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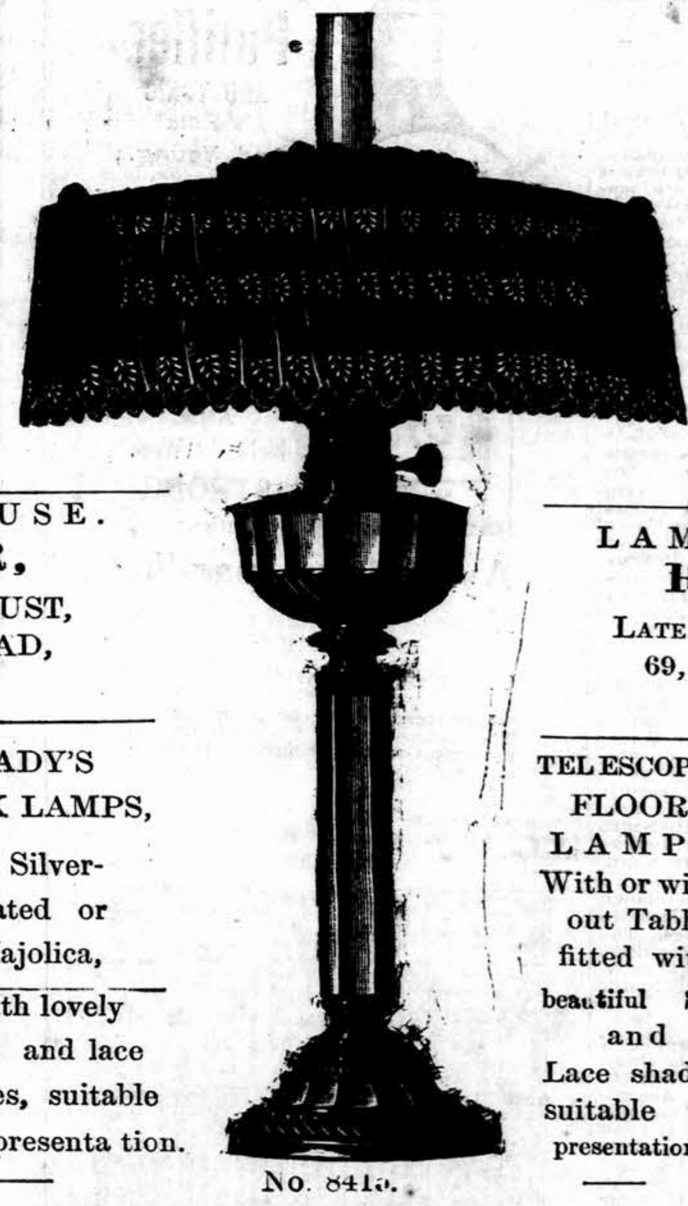

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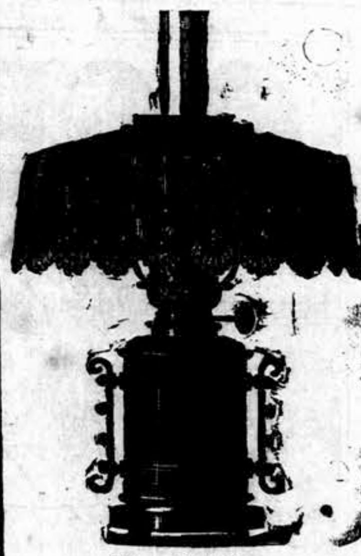

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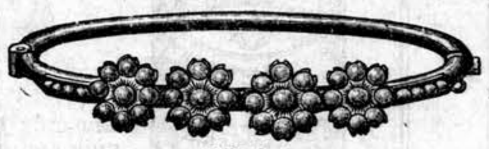

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Gold and Pearl Bangle.
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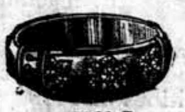

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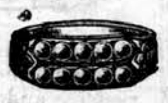

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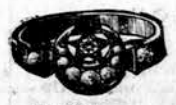
Rs. 52 Cash.



3162 G.
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3163 G.
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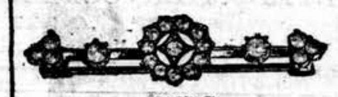
Rs. 50 Cash.

3164 G.
Diamonds and Pearls
Rs. 27 Cash.



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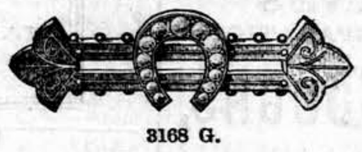

3168 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
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3169 G.
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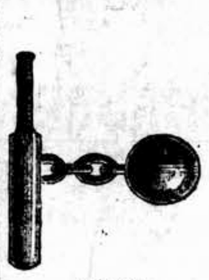

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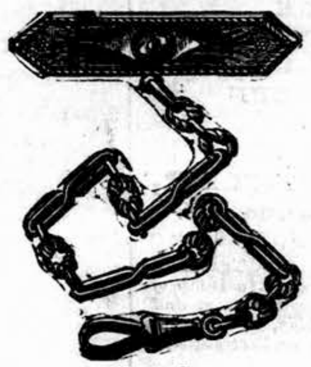

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Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
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